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THE DAILY STANDARD

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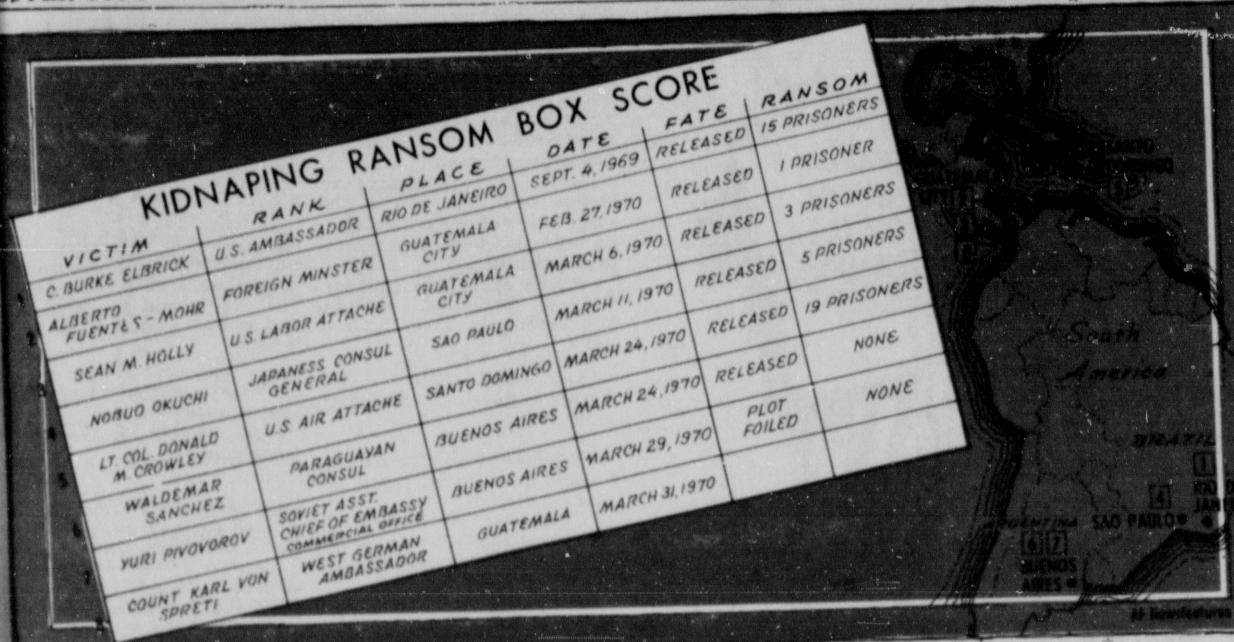
SIKESTON, SCOTT COUNTY, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1970

Jack Anderson says: taxpayers paying millions to memorize convicted money smuggler; LBJ allowed stock manipulator talk him into immortalizing Hirshorn; the celebrated sharpie valued his paintings at 20 times their worth.

NUMBER 36

10¢ PER COPY

OUR 59TH YEAR



Astronauts Climb Aboard

KIDNAP RANSOM BOX SCORE

PLACE DATE FATE RANSOM
RIO DE JANEIRO SEPT. 4, 1969 RELEASED 15 PRISONERS
GUATEMALA CITY FEB. 27, 1970 RELEASED 1 PRISONER
GUATEMALA CITY MARCH 6, 1970 RELEASED 3 PRISONERS
SAO PAULO MARCH 11, 1970 RELEASED 5 PRISONERS
SANTO DOMINGO MARCH 24, 1970 RELEASED 19 PRISONERS
BUENOS AIRES MARCH 24, 1970 PLOT FOILED NONE
BUENOS AIRES MARCH 29, 1970 FOILED NONE
GUATEMALA MARCH 31, 1970 FOILED NONE

AP Aerospace Writer
CAPE KENNEDY, Fla. (AP) — America's Apollo 13 astronauts climbed aboard the spaceship they call *Odyssey* today, ready for man's riskiest lunar landing expedition — search for clues to the origin of the moon and solar system in rugged, ancient mountains.

James A. Lovell Jr., 42, Fred W. Haise, Jr., 34, and late replacement John L. Swigert Jr., 38, secured themselves in their spaceship cabin atop a giant Saturn 5 rocket at 11:44 a.m. EST.

The countdown was right on time, aiming for blastoff at 2:13 p.m. The weather forecast was for cloudy skies but satisfactory conditions.

Hundreds of thousands of persons jammed vantage points in the Cape Kennedy area to view the thundering departure of the Saturn 5 which was to hurl Apollo 13 a quarter million miles from its home planet on a 10-day journey.

Vice President Spiro T. Agnew and West German Chancellor Willy Brandt were to arrive from Washington about an hour before the scheduled launching.

Swigert earned a seat on the mission Friday, less than 24 hours before the planned liftoff, after a remarkable and unprecedented rehearsal that moved him up from the backup team to replace the measles-threatened Thomas K. Mattingly II.

Defying the demands of political kidnappers has more than a slight risk. In 1968, the U.S. ambassador to Guatemala, John Gordon Mein, was slain in a barrage of machine gun fire as he tried to flee from would-be kidnappers.

Police blame rightists for the attempted kidnapping of a Soviet diplomat in Buenos Aires March 29. An alert police guard fired nine bullets into the fleeing escape car, preventing four men from abducting Yury Pivovorov, the 40-year-old assistant chief of the Soviet Embassy's commercial office.

March 31, kidnappers struck again in Guatemala, snatching West German ambassador Count Karl Von Spreti. Officials

expected the kidnappers to

demand the release of five

members of the terrorist Rebel

Armed Forces in exchange for

Von Spreti's freedom. But the

body of the diplomat was found

April 5, a bullet wound in his

head. That same day, four

gunmen tried to kidnap John

Curtis Cutter in Porto

Alegre, Brazil, but Cutter

escaped after being shot in a

wild street fight.

Some American diplomats in Latin America have said they feel the United States should publicize a policy of "no ransom" in order to stop the trend.

"It's high time we let the extremists know their political blackmail will not work and that we told our host governments there is to be no ransom," an American diplomat in La Paz.

WASHINGTON (AP) — swearing off partisan politics.

Tanned and relaxed, private citizen Lyndon B. Johnson chatted without rancor in reunions with those he had battled in the past — Democrats who fought him, Republicans who succeeded him, and reporters who irked him.

When asked his opinion on current controversies in the nation's capital, he resisted the temptation despite the fact he has made politics a consuming interest for 33 years.

The former president, winding up his first long trip to Washington this week since leaving the White House,

apparently was settling into the role of elder statesman and

renewing acquaintances, the subject of politics inevitably came up.

Twice he went to the White House, once for a private breakfast with President Nixon and he and Mrs. Johnson were guests of Vice President and Mrs. Spiro T. Agnew for dinner one night. He also met with members of Congress, reminiscing with some of his former Cabinet members, and attended a foreign policy briefing at the State Department.

The Johnsons came to town for the wedding of Victoria

White, daughter of one of his friends in Washington, newspaperman William S. White.

In renewing acquaintances, the subject of politics inevitably came up.

Two Seriously Hurt in Crash

A traffic accident today at 2 a.m. on route Y, seven miles west of Hayti sent two to the Dunklin County Memorial hospital in Kennett, with serious injuries.

Ethel Mae Ford, 18, Kennett,

passenger in a 1969 Pontiac, driven by Franklin Lewis, 24,

Hayti, received a possible fractured spine, internal injuries and face cuts.

The driver received a possible back injury and face cuts.

Lewis lost control, ran off

the road, struck two road signs

and overturned in a ditch, the state patrol reported.

A car-tractor accident Friday at 8:15 p.m. on highway 61,

four miles north of New Madrid

caused minor injuries to Sandra

Self, 17, driver of a 1966

Oldsmobile, and a passenger,

Betty Jones, 16, both of

Sikeston.

Both were treated by a Sikeston physician.

The Selph girl did not see a

John Deere tractor, driven by

Edward Peak, because of

improper lighting on the tractor

and ran into the rear of the tractor, the patrol said.

A practice driving lesson in a

1966 Comet, came to a halt

Friday at 5 p.m., on highway 84,

five miles west of Hayti.

Betty Mixon, 33, Hayti, was

being instructed how to drive by

her husband, George Mixon, 33.

Mrs. Mixon lost control when

she attempted a left turn, left

the road and struck an

embankment, the patrol said.

Mrs. Mixon received face cuts

and her husband received a

broken right arm and face cuts.

Both were treated at the

Blytheville air force base.

Edna Marie Seabaugh, 28,

Jackson, was treated at

Southeast Missouri hospital in

Cape Girardeau for injuries to

her teeth, received Friday at

10:50 p.m. on route KK,

one-fourth mile west of Cape

Girardeau.

She was driving a 1965

Chevrolet, when she ran into the

rear of a 1967 Mustang parked

on the shoulder belonging to

Hugh Ashley, 18, Cape

Girardeau.

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By Carrier: 45 cents or By Mail: Where Carrier Service is not available. 1 Year -- \$15.00; 6 Months -- \$8.00; 3 Months -- \$5.00.

Saturday, April 11, 1970 - Movie rights of HOW TO CHEAT AT POLO bought by Miracle Productions.

POOR CHARLIE SAYS!

TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES

Add to the disgraceful crime picture in our Nation's Capital one more black eye. It has just been revealed that Washington now has the highest syphilis incidence rate in the nation, and is in fourth highest position for other venereal diseases. The statistics were compiled by the American Social Health Association in cooperation with six leading public health and medical organizations, including the American Medical Association.

Of the various diseases loosely termed "VD," syphilis is the deadliest and most horrifying killer of them all. Because syphilis is almost entirely contacted by immoral or sexual contact, it is seldom mentioned. People die from heart attack, cancer, or TB—but when did you ever see a death notice "Died from VD"?

Within a matter of hours after sexual contact, the deadly spirochete enters the bloodstream and spreads throughout the body. It may take from ten days to ten weeks for any visible sign of the death-dealing germ to appear. Because it is painless, it is easy to miss, but unless destroyed by medical treatment, it will remain alive longer than the victim.

The second stage symptoms begin to appear in about six weeks—headaches, pains in bones and joints, sore throat, and/or a barely detectable skin rash.

Now, the spirochete is ready to strike—to incapacitate or kill. The microbe may attack the spinal cord, the nerves, the heart, the brain, the eyes, the bones, or a combination of them. Doctors bluntly state: "The prognosis of cardiovascular syphilis is poor, and sudden death is not uncommon." In plain language, if syphilis hits your heart, chances are you are dead brother. But maybe those who die quickly are the lucky ones.

Syphilis literally destroys the brain, bringing about insanity, loss of memory, delusions, deafness, blindness, convulsions, extreme and/or continual pain.

THERE IS NO CURE. Even if quick action is taken and the microbe is killed by medical treatment, there is no cure to any damage already done to the body and mind—that is permanent.

The only sensible solution is to teach our young people and others through legitimate sex education that pre-marital and extra-marital sex is wrong—and if they are not strong enough to resist it, they may have to pay the consequences; a living horror for the rest of their lives.

The Colonel said: 'A yawning woman is not attractive.'

The older a man is, the fewer the things that agree with him.

When a man gets up to give his wife a chair, she beams with delight at the thought that other women present will think he idolizes her.

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THE DATE BOOK: April 12-18, National Library Week-Pan American Week; April 12, 1945, (25 years ago), Franklin D. Roosevelt died; April 12, 1955 (15 years ago), Salk anti-polio vaccine pronounced safe; effective and potent after field tests; April 12, 1961, (nine years ago), Soviet Cosmonaut, Yuri Gagarin became first man to orbit the Earth; April 14, 1865 (105 years ago), Abraham Lincoln assassinated; April 15, Deadline for Income Tax payment; April 15, 1920 (50 years ago), Civilian Service Club established; April 18, 1775 (195 years ago), Paul Revere made his midnight ride.

Men still die with their boots on but too often the boot is on the gas pedal.

FORD GOES TO MOSCOW

Henry Ford II's arrival in Moscow on Sunday April 12, for about a week of discussions with the Soviet Council of Ministers for Science and Technology is bound to attract a lot of attention. But it in no way constitutes a "first." The Ford Motor Co.'s relations with Russia date all the way back to 1907, when the first Ford distributorship was established there under an agreement with the Czarist regime. So pervasive was Ford's influence in the country that by 1927, under the successor Communist government, around 85 per cent of all trucks and tractors in the Soviet Union were Ford-built. Some of them may still be in use.

Neither Soviet nor Ford officials have disclosed what they will talk about, and perhaps neither side knows at this point. The company has sold vehicles in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and Bulgaria, mainly through its European subsidiaries. And it is negotiating with Yugoslavia to set up a tractor-making plant. Moscow may want some sort of trade arrangement.

Russia produces few automobiles for private use, and it apparently has no intention of gearing up for mass production. Former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev explained: "We will develop public taxi pools; people will get cars from them for necessary trips. Why should a man have to worry about where to park his car, why should he have to bother about it? As recently as 1968, Russia's 233 million people made use of only about 1 million passenger cars, of which less than half were owned by individuals.

The Russians have been hard-pressed to meet the modest automobile-production goals they have set for themselves. Soviet attempts since 1959 to design and build a new small car, the Zaporozhets, have been plagued with difficulties. It could be that Ford, with its highly successful, small-sized Maverick, has a better idea.

Every girl tells you young man that she has never loved another man: this is one of the rules of the game.

A girl can do much in love that when her steady is out of town a letter in every mail is not enough. But she never becomes so ardent that attempting to answer them all doesn't seem somewhat like work.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND INFLATION

Kicking and straining, the U.S. economy has slowed down perceptibly. The administration's anti-inflationary anchors have begun to grab. But now, more sail is being piled on in the form of increased Social Security benefits to 25 million Americans. The 15 per cent across-the-board increase in Social Security payments, which became effective on Jan. 1, will hit the economy shortly after Friday, April 3, when the checks for March are received. Another gust of inflationary pressure will occur around April 20 when a separate check for the amount of the benefit increases for January and February is received.

Over a 12-month period, the increases will inject an additional \$4.4 billion into the economy. This money is considered to be "volatile" because almost all of it will be funneled into consumer spending—rather than into savings or investment. Thus the increase in Social Security payments—needed to protect the aged and disadvantaged against rising prices—may itself become an engine of inflation.

Even the most cold-hearted economist now accepts the need for a scheme to provide an income replacement when death or retirement damages the earning capacity of families and individuals. But there is new talk of the need for fundamental reform in the Social Security program. In its Monthly Economic Letter (February 1970), the First National City Bank of New York suggested the system had become a sacred cow, "immune from the kind of searching analysis that ought properly to be applied to all forms of public spending."

One criticism of the program is that it is just too big. Several economists suggest welfare and medical payments should be separated from those for retirement and disability. Another suggestion is that workers should be allowed to choose between the public program and a comparable private annuity. Dissatisfaction now cuts through the lines separating liberals and conservatives—with economists in both camps calling for major reforms.

My favorite anecdote about limericks comes from the great columnist Don Marquis, creator of "Archie and Mehitabel," who classified them as:

Limericks that can be told in the presence of ladies.

Limericks that can be told in presence of the clergy.

Limericks.

An old favorite reads:

A limerick pack laughs anatomical, into space that is quite economical.

But the good ones I've seen

So seldom are clean,

And the clean ones so seldom are comical.

Tradition tells that Woodrow Wilson's favorite limerick was written by Anthony Euer, and appeared first in the Princeton Tiger:

As a beauty, I am not a star.
There are others more handsome, by far
But my face, I don't mind it,
For I am behind it;

It's the people in front get the jar.

Point of View. In St. Louis, Artist Michael Chomsky and the City Art Museum disagreed as to whether his new painting, Conflict, should be hung sideways or topside up.

Baltimore beefsteak is GI slang for broiled liver ... aven is Scots for the wild strawberry ... Australian steak is slang for mutton ... dandy funk is sailor's jargon for hardtack biscuits baked in molasses.

From "A Dictionary of Cooking," compiled by Ralph and Dorothy DeSola, with introduction by Peg Bracken. (Meredith Press, \$7.95.)

W O M E N S
READY-TO-WEAR SHOW. Apr. 12-17. Paris, France.

APRIL 13—MONDAY
BAISAKHI. Apr. 13. India.

Marks beginning of Hindu solar new year according to ancient calendar.

DAY OF THE AMERICAS. Apr. 13. Republic of Honduras.

Washington Merry - Go - Round

By Jack Anderson

WASHINGTON — Both Congress and the White House are quietly investigating how the Hirshhorn Museum, a doughnut-shaped edifice intended to immortalize a stock manipulator and convicted money smuggler, happened to be accorded an honored spot on Washington's historic Mall.

Now under construction, the Hirshhorn Doughnut will soon take its place beside the Washington Monument and Lincoln Memorial.

Rep. Frank Thompson, D-N.J., chairman of the House Library and Memorials Subcommittee, is checking into the curious background of Joseph E. Hirshhorn, now 70, who demanded and got a memorial to himself in the same neighborhood as those honoring George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

At the same time, Presidential trouble-shooter Clark Mollenhoff is conducting a separate investigation into the tax aspects of Hirshhorn's \$25 million art collection, which is supposed to be deposited in the Hirshhorn Doughnut.

The bantamweight, Latvian-born Hirshhorn immigrated to Brooklyn's turn-of-the-century ghetto and launched into a shady financial career before he was whiskered.

He made several fortunes on the curb market before the Securities and Exchange Commission hampered this sort of sleazy dealing. Then he branched into stock juggling across the Canadian border.

In Canada, he got in trouble with Canadian Securities Commissioner J.M. Godfrey who charged in a written report that Hirshhorn had pulled off a million-dollar "Manipulation." No criminal charges could be brought because it was a "racket" deal, not a conspiracy which would be required for prosecution.

Instead, the fast-talking young American was ordered deported—and order he fought and won. Later, in 1945, he was fined \$8,500 in an illegal securities sale case and for trying to smuggle \$15,000 out of Canada.

In 1950, New York State Attorney General Nathaniel

"Sorry, My Hands Are Tied!"



TOMORROW APRIL 12—SUNDAY Nebraska SONGKRAN. Apr. 12, 13. Thailand. Marks beginning of the new year according to Maha Phalathee Exposition, YWCA. Sakaraj calendar begins in 78 Building, 56 Cannon St., A.D. Poughkeepsie, NY, NY.

HALIFAX RESOLVES BIRTHDAY. Apr. 13. 1743-1826. 3rd President of the still weren't large enough for U.S. By Presidential Proclamation. Observed in AL, MO, VA.

LET'S ALL PLAY BALL MO, VA.

WEEK. Apr. 12-19. Purpose: "To encourage dealers to merchandise baseball equipment aggressively early in the season."

Sponsor: The Sporting Goods Dealer, Roland D. Burke, Managing Editor, 2018 Washington Ave., St. Louis, MO 63166.

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK. Apr. 12-18. Purpose: "To create a better-read, better-informed America by encouraging lifetime reading habits and stimulating greater library use." Sponsors: (1) Nat'l. Book Comm., American Library Assn., and (2) Nat'l. Library Week Program, One Park Ave., New York, NY 10016.

PAN AMERICAN WEEK. Apr. 12-18. By Presidential Proclamation.

READY-TO-WEAR SHOW. Apr. 12-17. Paris, France.

APRIL 13—MONDAY

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DAY OF THE AMERICAS. Apr. 13. Republic of Honduras.

THE UTTERMOST END PUNTA ARENAS, Chile — Thomas Cavendish when he found one man alive out of a English name but no English Spanish garrison of 300 left the attempts to get the gas pump year before.

going, but there is no electricity. My friend and I cross the Strait and drag the beautiful estancias on Dawson Island, salted with Corridale sheep. To

the right glowing storm clouds shroud the hostile, snow-sprinkled peaks of the Darwin Peninsula.

IT WAS in these waters that Charles Darwin, serving as a young naturalist aboard HMS Beagle in 1835, first began to observe the primitive life forms that caused him to develop the theory of evolution.

He might have added, "Woe to those who make up the world's wealth by holding up several million dollars worth of construction?" I checked with other centers. The latter areas had been hit, or were

long Senate record (if reelected); on strike or were preparing for when George Romney was a presidential contender in early '68, he had long discussions with New York's Senator Jack Jarvis

who most certainly would have accepted the vice presidential nomination and run and he, like former Justice Goldberg, is of

the Jewish faith.

But most important to today's labor leaders is the fact that there will be heavy bidding for big cash wage gains. The young rank and file demand this. What care they for legends?

Reuther may have been a proletarian hero back in the days of the Detroit sit-ins. But

most — in the White House. They do need delivery. They must again have a national politically prestigious image.

They positively need open access by phone, front door, side door and back door to the president of the U.S. They snat their own

and back door to the president of Lyndon Johnson or Jack Kennedy they can call their own

— any time of the day or night.

This, in effect, was Arthur Goldberg's view of a president.

When "Arthur" was a labor lawyer, known to those who followed the vagaries of the old CIO to which he was national counsel by

the Beagle Channel. The rabbits

promptly escaped and so plagued the Fuegan ranchers

they imported foxes to handle them. Had the foxes been

the rabbits all gone. And now the ravenous foxes are

eating the lambs.

OUR ONE MAGNETO IS STILL WORKING SPLENDIDLY AS WE SKIN THE WATERS OF USELESS PAY AND CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE CORNERS, THE BLACK-NECKED SWANS AND THE HUAPOON.

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They positively need open access by

Angels Fly High

The California Angels are playing the devil with opposing with a two-run homer, his first in the second inning. Johnson, Voss, the Angels pounded out 14 hits in beating the Kansas City Royals 11-7 Friday night to boost their record to 3-0 and their hit total to 40.

Stars

Friday's Stars
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
BATTING — Johnny Callison, Cubs, slugged a two-run homer with two out in the ninth inning to lift the Cubs to a 2-1 triumph over Montreal. **PITCHING** — Woody Fryman, Phillies, hurled 7 1/3 hitless innings, finishing with a four-hitter as Philadelphia blanked Pittsburgh 2-0.

Boxing

Friday's Fights
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
NEW YORK — Bobby Lee, 136, Washington, D. C., knocked out Bobby Melendez, 136, New York, 9.

ROME — Bruno Arcari, 140, Italy, outpointed Bunny Grant, 141, Kingston, Jamaica, 10.

PASCO, Wash. — Fraser Scott, Krikland, Wash., outpointed Prince Jackson, Portland, Ore., 10, middleweights.

Archery Results

By Bill Headlee

The Tuesday night league is now past the halfway mark, and our local and out of town archers are consistently shooting high scores and sharpening up their shooting eye's for this years coming deer season, which opens for archers this fall. In last Tuesdays league action, the high game was shot by Pat Bishop of Charleston who shot a 286, he was followed by Headlee with a 285. High team honors went to Kuke and McClanahan who combined for a 538 total. Steve Duke also has the high game average for the league, shooting at a 284 clip.

The disclosure was made on the Thursday night today by the National Collegiate league, which consists mostly of Sports Services in its team first year archers, the individual statistics for the recently scores are also steadily concluding season. Improving. High games shot Thursday was a 263 by Bobby and lost seven games, established Collier he was followed by all-time records in both field Frank McDowell and Barry goal shooting percentage at .544 and .545 respectively. The high team honors went to Mike Proffer and Davis Winters who beaten by UCLA for the combined for a 485. Bobby national championship in the final of the NCAA tourney, was confirmed as the highest scoring archers with a 84 average.

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217 S. MAIN 471-2131

Standings

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
		EAST DIVISION	
		W. L. PCT. G.B.	
Phila'	3 0 1.000 -	Baltimore	4 0 1.000 -
St. Louis	3 1 1.000 -	Baltimore	2 1 .667 1/2
Chicago	2 .333 2	Boston	2 2 .500 2
Pittsburgh	1 2 .333 2	Detroit	2 3 .250 3
New York	1 2 .333 2	Wash.	0 3 .000 3
Montreal	0 4 .000 3	Cleveland	0 3 .000 3
		West Division	
Cincinnati	3 1 .750 1/2	California	3 0 1.000 -
Atlanta	3 1 .750 1/2	Minnesota	2 0 1.000 1/2
St. Louis	2 .500 1 1/2	Kansas City	2 2 .500 1 1/2
San Diego	2 2 .250 2 1/2	Oakland	1 2 .333 2
Houston	1 3 .250 2 1/2	Chicago	0 3 .000 3
Los Angeles	0 4 .000 3		

Friday's Results

Chicago 2, Montreal 1	Boston 4, Washington 1
St. Louis 7, New York 3	Baltimore 3, Detroit 2, 10 innings
Philadelphia 2, Pittsburgh 0	California 11, Kansas City 7
Atlanta 5, Houston 0	Chicago 5, Minnesota 2
San Francisco 4, Cincinnati 3	Only games scheduled
Today's Games	Today's Games
Chicago Jenkins at Montreal	Oakland Odum at Minnesota Kaat
Wasilewski	Milwaukee Bollin at Chicago
Pittsburgh Walker at Philadelphia	Wynne
New York Gentry at St. Louis	Detroit Wilson at Baltimore
Cincinnati Merrit at San Francisco	McNally
Atlanta 4, Boston 3	Cleveland Chance at New York
Boston 5, St. Louis 4	Boston Siebert at Washington
Seattle, N	California Messersmith at Kansas
Sunday's Games	City Bunker, N
Chicago at Montreal	Sunday's Games
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia	California at Kansas City
New York at St. Louis	Minneapolis at Chicago, 2
Atlanta at Houston	Detroit at Baltimore
San Diego at Los Angeles	Boston at Washington
Cincinnati at San Francisco, 2	Cleveland at New York, 2
Mondays' Games	Mondays' Games
San Francisco at Atlanta, N.	Kansas City at Milwaukee
San Diego at Cincinnati, N.	Seattle at Oakland, N
	Only games scheduled

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Chicago at Montreal	Sunday's Games
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San Diego at Los Angeles	Boston at Washington
Cincinnati at San Francisco, 2	Cleveland at New York, 2
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San Francisco 4, Cincinnati 3	Only games scheduled
Today's Games	Today's Games
Chicago Jenkins at Montreal	Oakland Odum at Minnesota Kaat
Wasilewski	Milwaukee Bollin at Chicago
Pittsburgh Walker at Philadelphia	Wynne
New York Gentry at St. Louis	Detroit Wilson at Baltimore
Cincinnati Merrit at San Francisco	McNally
Atlanta 4, Boston 3	Cleveland Chance at New York
Boston 5, St. Louis 4	Boston Siebert at Washington
Seattle, N	California Messersmith at Kansas
Sunday's Games	City Bunker, N
Chicago at Montreal	Sunday's Games
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia	California at Kansas City
New York at St. Louis	Minneapolis at Chicago, 2
Atlanta at Houston	Detroit at Baltimore
San Diego at Los Angeles	Boston at Washington
Cincinnati at San Francisco, 2	Cleveland at New York, 2
Mondays' Games	Mondays' Games
San Francisco at Atlanta, N.	Kansas City at Milwaukee
San Diego at Cincinnati, N.	Seattle at Oakland, N
	Only games scheduled

Friday's Results

Chicago 2, Montreal 1	Boston 4, Washington 1
St. Louis 7, New York 3	Baltimore 3, Detroit 2, 10 innings
Philadelphia 2, Pittsburgh 0	California 11, Kansas City 7
Atlanta 5, Houston 0	Chicago 5, Minnesota 2
San Francisco 4, Cincinnati 3	Only games scheduled
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Friday's Results

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The Old Man's Section



COOL PATROL—Soldiers of the 60th Infantry, 172d Infantry Brigade survey an area near Ft. Richardson, Alaska during a field training exercise. Equipped with special cold

weather equipment, members of the United States Army, Alaska learn every aspect of living and working in conditions where 40 degrees below zero is not exceptional.

Presidential Impetus Behind Special Program

Get 150-Day "Early Out" by Joining D. C. Police Force

WASHINGTON (ANF)—The armed forces have initiated a special worldwide recruiting program among enlisted personnel to strengthen by 1,200 men the District of Columbia Police Department (DCPD). Applicants are being sought for both police officer and civilian administrative positions.

Impetus for the police recruitment stems from a special Presidential request.

Under this special program, which in no way adds to or changes existing recruiting arrangements for other police agencies, the military will recruit applicants (both male and female) overseas and in the 50 states from Feb. 1 through June 30, 1970.

A special 150-day early release policy is authorized for applicants who are scheduled to complete their military obligation or term of service between Feb. 1 and Nov. 27, 1970, and who accept an appointment to DCPD as a probationary police officer or civilian employee.

The 150-day early release policy takes precedence over all obligations except those required by law (for example, completing a "pay-back" time of service for special civilian schooling received at Army expense while in service).

Personnel in a combat area for whom there "is a clearly overriding and critical need," and who cannot be

released from service by June 30, 1970, are not eligible for the 150-day early out. However, they do remain eligible for the existing Department of Defense Civilian Police Recruiting Program whereby a 90-day early release is possible.

Qualifications

Individuals 21 through 29 years of age can qualify for DCPD appointment if they:

- Weigh at least 140 pounds, are from 5-feet 7-inches to 6-feet 5-inches tall and have at least 20/60 vision (correctable to 20/20 with glasses).
- Can pass a U.S. Civil Service written exam.
- Have a high school diploma, equivalency certificate or a minimum of one

year of police experience in a city with a half-million or more population.

Individuals 20 years old who will reach 21 years of age by June 30, 1970, and who are otherwise qualified, are eligible for the program.

Overseas and U.S.-based applicants who are accepted by DCPD will be authorized 14 and 10 days time respectively between separation and reporting date.

The DCPD has altered its established procedures to facilitate acceptance of military recruits, whereby commanders are being permitted to interview, test, screen, administer physical exams and evaluate applicants.

\$8,000 Starting Salary



DCPD police officers receive a starting salary of \$8,000 per year. Merit advancement opportunities as well as retirement, medical and family benefits are all available.

Individuals interested in applying for a position with DCPD should contact their commanding officer.

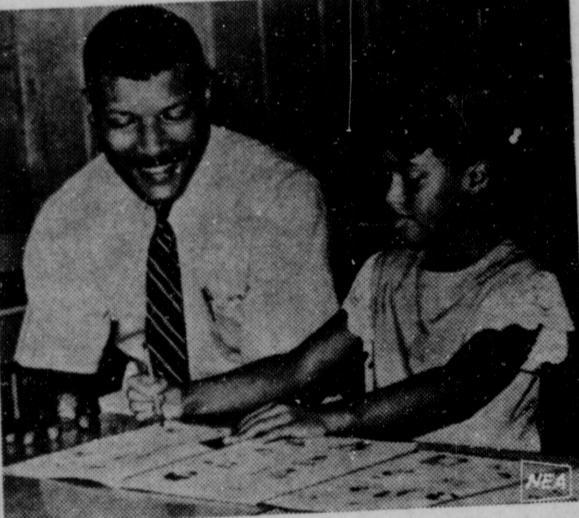
Learning Is Now Leroy's Game

By ROGER DOUGHTY
NEA Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO—(NEA)—Flying high over Texas one day, running low on fuel, Air Force jet pilot LeRoy Bolden, former All-American halfback at Michigan State and star of the 1953 Rose Bowl, peeked through the clouds and found himself looking at a whole lot of city, right where he had expected to find a whole lot of runway. So, he reversed direction.

"My goof," LeRoy conceded the other day, bounding up a flight of stairs in San Francisco's Raphael Weil Elementary School. "I ran out of fuel just as I reached the base, but I got the plane down O.K. I just got fouled up and went the wrong way."

Today, it's a rare thing to find LeRoy going in the wrong direction, although he still spends plenty of time at 30,000 feet. In his role as an educational psychologist and director of Project Learn Well for the Behavioral Research Laboratory of Palo Alto, Calif., he usually leaves the driving to the guys up front as he commutes from his California home to Texas, New York, Washington and a lot of other places.



FORMER RUNNING BACK LeRoy Bolden has switched positions. An All-American halfback at Michigan State in the early '50s, he now quarterbacks an educational project for children at the California-based Behavioral Research Laboratory.

"LeRoy," says a man who knows him well, "is something of a militant. What he's militant about are the deplorable educational standards so many disadvantaged kids—black and white—have shoved down their throats."

At 5-7½ and 163 pounds, Bolden was just a bit disadvantaged, at least where size was concerned, when he said goodby to Flint, Michigan's Northern High School in the early '50s, but he became one of the most outstanding running backs in Big 10 history.

That's ancient history now and LeRoy prefers not to live in the past.

"I was lucky," he tells you, slipping quietly into a classroom to observe a teacher and a paraprofessional—a neighborhood mother—guide a class of third graders along the road to better reading. "So many

of these kids are caught in a cycle. They never get anywhere, despite ability. What I'm trying to do is reduce one link in the chain of failure probability for these kids and that is family disinterest."

It's Bolden's theory that too many administrations seal their schools off from parents. The end result, he feels, is apathy on the part of the parents and failure for the children.

"A teacher can knock him self out working with a kid all day," he reasons, "and all of that work can be destroyed in 10 minutes at home by apathetic parents."

Accordingly, Bolden has saved a big chunk of the action for the parents whose children are involved in Project Learn Well.

The project itself is a complete revamping of a school from top to bottom.

based on individual instruction, with each child working at his own pace," he explains. "The kids have home rooms, but they move around the building, going from room to room for different classes.

"The teachers specialize in one subject—reading or math or social studies—so they're not expected to know everything there is to know about 10 different things, then try to teach it to 30 different kids. That's the way it's done in most schools and it forces 300 areas of accountability on the teacher. And there's an ample supply of psychologically sophisticated material on hand."

Where the parents come in is by literally coming in.

Unlike many schools, where token PTAs fail to go out and get parents involved, Bolden's people seek to make the schools the focal

"The boy was in the third grade," Bolden smiles, "reading at a 2.8 level, which is just about right. After we changed things around, he shot up to an 11.4 level and developed a love of mythology. Under the conventional system, he probably would have been tabbed as a bad kid who wouldn't pay attention in class. He would have been too far ahead. He might even have been seen as an MR—mentally retarded."

Not all of Bolden's students respond as well as that boy and not all communities are interested enough to do something about their schools—as the people of the Raphael Weil district were.

But Bolden knows what to do when things go wrong.

"It's simple," he says. "I pray a lot."

Somebody up there seems to be listening.

AUTOMATIC SOFTENER CAN CORRECT THOSE HARD WATER BLUES

You don't have to tell a rise. In some cases wages will rise homemaker if her water is hard, for at least one year, in others bathtub, the film that forms on recently signed, a full three silverware when it's air-dried, years. This means that prices will the amount of detergent she has to rise further or many of needs to get her chores done, our corporations will not only earn nothing, but will incur huge and a dozen other ways.

But, says the Water deficit. On the average, labor now Conditioning Foundation, her husband would get a real shock gets almost ten times as much as if he could look inside the water owners. It is difficult to see how pipes and see the buildup of it can get any more without scale. If this scale gets thick either destroying the solvency of enough, it can actually reduce our corporations or forcing the flow of water at the faucets. higher prices upon the public.

Hard water also reduces the useful life of plumbed equipment due to scaly deposits, labor with its impossible demands for higher wages will the Foundation notes.

More than 85 percent of the country has water that's hard enough to be a problem. The best way to solve it is with an automatic softener that conditions the water before it enters the piping system.

In the modern unit the water flows through a tank containing a chemical that removes minerals such as calcium and iron. As the chemical is saturated with the minerals, it's regenerated automatically. The unit is easy to install and requires almost no maintenance.

A booklet full of information on how to put more comfort, convenience and beauty into the home is available for 50 cents. Write to the Foundation at 1780 Maple Street, Northfield, Illinois 60093. Ask for "Quality Water at the Tap."

WHY ARE WE A DEFICIT NATION?

Why re the United States and forgotten Burns' economic advice on the impact of nations? They are not always prosperity on politics. Now the exporting enough even to pay 65-year-old, pipe-puffing for their imports. Why does this professor succeed? William condition exist? Because McChesney Martin, Jr., as government has indulged in too chairman of the Federal Reserve much spending and labor unions Board after having served for a have demanded pay scales which year as a presidential counsellor, make it impossible for our Burns' new post is one of the exporting companies to compete most sensitive jobs in with foreign manufactured government, and the switch is a major event in the business and goods.

The government and the financial community. labor unions have combined to price our goods out of the market. Neither Britain nor the tomb-like building on United States can compete with Constitution Ave. at a crucial goods offered in the world moment. His primary task is the markets from Germany, care and feeding of the business Switzerland, Italy and Japan boom now going into its tenth The British and we ourselves, year. He must help brake continue to sell in these markets inflation without triggering but not enough to pay for our another recession. This is a imports. Recently England congressional election year and announced a favorable balance of administration strategists want trade for the first quarter of this as few handicaps as possible for year, but the situation is still Republican candidates. marginal and could be reversed.

Stepping down from the helm of the nation's central bank, the new chairman takes over the point that enables their Federal Reserve is expected to move closer to the theories of all the Germans, the Italians and University of Chicago, a former student of Dr. Burns. This consists basically of holding the annual growth of the money supply to between 2 and 6 percent. Although it had sought stabilization by shifting interest rates, the Federal Reserve has begun trying to control inflation by restricting the growth of money supply. Friedman believes the controls have been too strict, creating the danger of recession.

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Even before Burns assumed his new post his economic views prevailed upon the President. He was credited with persuading which we find ourselves and the Nixon to balance his expected precarious condition of our \$200 billion budget for fiscal economy, we have only to note 1971 by slashes in government that labor costs per unit of spending rather than by production nearly doubled to an increased escise taxes and other annual rate of 6.7 percent during gimmicks. His position was that the first quarter of 1969. There the Federal Reserve could not be little doubt that this has moderate stringent credit caused an acceleration in the rise of prices.

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On the other hand, during the first quarter of 1969, total corporate profits after taxes told the Senate Banking Committee holding hearings on of one percent above the fourth his nomination: "Under normal circumstances - If we were living quarter of 1968. Manufacturers' circumstances - If we were living profits declined. It was only by under normal conditions - I reason of revaluing inventories would say that the time has upward to the extent of \$5.9 billion definitely come for some easing billion that an actual drop in of credit conditions." By moving one of his closest

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President Nixon has never

seen the fiscal irresponsibility of such actions of such fiscal irresponsibility." The Nixon Administration was that of the did not escape criticism from the Senate in adding provisions to Southern States Industrial tax bill that would reduce Council. "While the revenues by \$1.6 billion in the Administration has called upon the U.S. Senate trying to play economy, it has recommended a Santa Claus and loading up the welfare program with a tax bill with 'goodies' for guaranteed annual income that everyone has greatly lowered the would add billions to the total esteem of that body in the eyes of federal spending. At the same time the Administration was asking Congress to exercise the

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EXCESSIVE LABOR DEMANDS CAUSE INFLATION

During the first half of the sixties labor costs remained fairly steady. But beginning in 1965 the advance in labor costs of corporations averaged 3.8 percent per year. This accounts for the substantial rise in prices that took place during the past decade.

To show the predicament in which we find ourselves and the Nixon to balance his expected

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Congress Charged With

Promoting Inflation

Nashville, Tenn. — A charge along, the Senate being the worst of fiscal irresponsibility was offender." Targets for SSIC criticism leveled at the 91st Congress by the Southern States Industrial Council, which said the actions to increase the appropriation for period of serious inflation were a figure; the 15% increase in Social "shameful spectacle."

"At a time when the both houses; and Federal pay overheated economy demanded raises costing an additional \$3.2 industry and labor had been Post Office and Civil Service asked to hold the line on prices Committee. and wages, Congress set an "Bigger" Social Security example in profligacy," the SSIC benefits and fatter paychecks declared. "While the stability of have a great deal of political by inflation approaching crisis harsh truth is that the recipients proportions and the highest of this Congressional largesse are order of statesmanship was worse off than they were before on Capitol Hill."

The SSIC, representing 3,000 in the form of tax reduction business and industrial firms and spread around so lavishly by Tennessee, said it is urging not ballot box than in the future of only its members but all citizens their country. If these Senators to get in touch with their U.S. were honest, they would tell Senators and Representatives their constituents that the tax sessions and demand substantial offset by the shrink in the value cuts in federal spending.

Among the actions of their dollars resulting from Congress singled out by the SSIC. The Nixon Administration Senate in adding provisions to Southern States Industrial the tax bill that would reduce Council. "While the revenues by \$1.6 billion in the Administration has called upon the U.S. Senate trying to play economy, it has recommended a Santa Claus and loading up the welfare program with a tax bill with 'goodies' for guaranteed annual income that everyone has greatly lowered the would add billions to the total esteem of that body in the eyes of federal spending. At the same time the Administration was asking Congress to exercise the

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frequency rate of accidents dropped to 18.30 compared to 20.26 during the same period of 1968. The severity rate dipped from 6.42 in 1968 to a low of 1.74 during 1969.

The term "frequency" means lost time injuries per million man-hours worked. The "severity" rate is the number of days lost per thousand man-hours worked.

David said part of the apparent improvement came from inclusion of all employees under Workmen's Compensation. But the record improvement" over 1968 figures, he said.

All the figures are compiled state-wide of all 6,697 highway employees who worked 11,653,692 man hours last year. Department employees first came under the Workmen's Compensation Act in December, 1945.

During 1969, the Department experienced 692 accidents with 537 of them non-disabling injuries. There were 26 permanent partial disabilities and 128 temporary total disabilities for a total of 155 lost time injuries, which accounts for the frequency rate of 13.30.

The Department reported one fatal accident.

District totals for 1969 are: District 1, St. Joseph: 85 accidents, frequency rate - 14.08; severity rate - 7.97.

District 2, Macon: 36 accidents, frequency rate - 7.31; severity rate - 0.519.

District 3, Hannibal: 56 accidents, frequency rate - 8.18; severity rate - 0.71.

District 4, Kansas City: 119 accidents, frequency rate - 15.38; severity rate - 3.07.

District 5, Jefferson City: 40 accidents, frequency rate - 9.95; severity rate - 1.46.

District 6, Kirkwood: 141 accidents, frequency rate - 24.07; severity rate - 1.13.

District 7, Joplin: 49 accidents, frequency rate 11.03; severity rate - 0.40.

District 8, Springfield: 50 accidents, frequency rate - 15.92; severity rate - 0.18.

District 9, Willow Springs: 26 accidents, frequency rate - 9.97; severity rate - 1.51.

District 10, Sikeston: 52 accidents, frequency rate - 8.437; severity rate - 0.05.

Headquarters Office: 38 accidents, frequency rate - 8.439; severity rate - 0.521.

The term "WATERRIGHT" has been coined to describe a home with an adequate amount of water - using equipment. According to the Plumbing Heating Cooling Information Bureau, there are over 50 ways that water can be used in and about the home.

William C. Bullitt was the first U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Pay for Lecturing Is Good

Al Capp and others Discover

LONDON—Gone are the days a high-ranking official or than a handful of people (one of

of Oscar Wilde's triumphant military expert speak about Viet whom may be a lecture bureau representative who is making out a performance report).

The biggest demand for lectures no longer comes from old ladies clubs but from the more than 4,000 colleges and universities. Because they have lived so long on a TV diet, the younger generation wants flesh and blood. Many small colleges believe that a generous sprinkling of lecturers is a good way to supplement the academic program.

Lecturers find that the pay is good. Sen. Barry Goldwater made more than \$60,000 in 1968 in lecture fees alone. And

business—with the emphasis on cartoonist Al Capp never takes volume rather than on quality. under \$3,000 for a lecture. So

Every town hall, trade association and chapter of the Elks, Moose, and Kiwanis has its own lecture series—featuring the

biggest names it can afford. Muggeridge has given up the Atlantic. Humorist Malcolm

chicken-salad circuit, however, citing "the fearsome itinerary at which one scarcely dared to look

and then only a day at a time."

Lecture tours do have their dismal moments. Baggage they want are "pop attractions,"

TV celebrities on their home screens, the more anxious they are to go out and see them on a platform.

Congressmen, Supreme Court justices, basketball stars, columnists, famous doctors, ballet dancers, and gurus are all

on the road. Playwright Le Roi Jones, Dr. Spock, Cassius Clay, Kitty Carlisle, Ralph Nader and Art Buchwald represent the wide range of speakers. However, women's clubs and town halls generally prefer the lighter, escapist talk. In 1970 hardly anyone is willing to pay to have

Speakers also are liable to litmus test of the mood of the country. Among the most

introductions are often inept or popular topics today are the even incorrect, microphones generation gap, ecology, and

tend to go dead, the lecturer the occult sciences. Of course,

may have to blink into fierce any speaker who attacks the

spotlights. Sometimes speakers establishment is certain to get a

oddest places talking to no more campuses from coast to coast.

EDITORIALS

Symington on War

Sen. Stuart Symington, Missouri's distinguished statesman, has been known to become stubborn over issues he believes in strongly. But on the subject of the Vietnam War, Sen. Symington is undergoing an abrupt turn-of-face.

According to a St. Louis Post Dispatch series, Symington first began to have his hawkish principles dented when he discussed the war with an embittered jet pilot, who couldn't understand why the U.S. "is more interested in protecting casualties in North Vietnam" than in protecting his life.

The senator didn't have an answer to that soul-piercing question. He just didn't know anymore. Like a large segment of the American public, he thinks the war is turning into a quagmire of doubts and alienation.

To remedy the situation, the Senator is now trying to lift the veil of censorship covering U.S. military commitments overseas.

Because of the secrecy prevalent during our early political and military infiltration into Vietnam, many Americans still do not understand exactly how the United States got involved in a war which has cost the lives of 40,000 American men. Senator Symington is earnestly trying to make certain a mistake like Vietnam is not repeated.

Symington is now pressuring the Department of State to release the transcript of his closed hearing on Laos. Press reports have stated U.S. military operations in Laos have been stepped up, yet few Americans know just why our military is there.

President Nixon has said U.S. air and artillery operations in Laos are completely aimed at limiting North Vietnam infiltration along the Ho Chi Minh trail, which is in the southern panhandle of Laos. Yet American B-52s have been heavily bombing the Plain of Jars in northern Laos, which is several hundred miles from the Ho Chi Minh trail.

This is precisely why Symington is trying to open up U.S. involvement in Laos and other countries, such as Thailand and Taiwan, to the public. While hiding American activities in these countries, the administration allows unofficial leaks to the news media which cannot be verified.

The U.S. Air Force and Navy are bombing the Plain of Jars continuously, yet these American forces are attacking in Laos without a treaty and without congressional authority. President Nixon in November, said U.S. citizens should not be asked to support his Vietnam policy, which involves issues of war and peace, unless they know the truth about that policy. Yet secrecy still surrounds our commitments in Laos, Thailand and Taiwan. Therefore it is imperative that Symington win his battle to lift the censorship on Laos so Americans can learn from their government why American personnel are engaged in combat operations there.

'SHOCK TACTICS' IN SCHOOL TAX HIKES

Ohio educators have been accused of adopting "shock tactics" to force voters to approve more school taxes.

In its simplest form, the tactic involves forcing a local school board to grant immediate teacher pay raises which the system cannot afford. The taxpayers are then warned that the schools are in desperate financial trouble. If this fails to move them to vote for higher school taxes, the schools actually go broke and close down. No picket lines are needed.

This happened in Youngstown, Ohio, where in 1968 the school system closed its doors to 28,000 students when it ran out of money. After having defeated a tax levy six consecutive times, voters finally approved it.

The charge is true, says

Information Services of the Ohio Education Association.

"Shock tactic... coercion... call it what you may, the simple truth is that closed schools bring tremendous pressure on taxpayers of the community to vote more money for school operation," he writes in Today's Education, official journal of the National Education Association.

He denies, however, that it is a plot by teachers to bankrupt the school districts. Rather it is because they are concerned about quality education.

Teachers are weary of "subsidizing" the schools by foregoing salary increases and by accepting larger classes and making do with outmoded teaching materials and out-of-date textbooks.

"Rather than mislead the public that teaching and learning can continue under such circumstances," says Henry, "today's teacher, backed by his professional associations, has taken a stand. He has said, in effect, that he will not operate an inadequate program."

It is indeed a pity that reasoned presentations of a school's needs and dispassionate pleas for funds so often fail to impress the taxpayers. But while "shock tactics" have their uses, they also have their limitations. The public has a famous capacity for getting numb to shock.

Get to Issues Now

In Postal Strike

New York City, because of its immense size and sheer concentration of humanity, is a magnifying glass on all the problems that beset America.

Whatever the complaint may be - from air pollution to housing to telephone service - it is 10 times worse in New York.

Thus it was appropriate that the first real strike in the history of the U.S. Post Office should have begun in New York, and it is not surprising that one of the factors precipitating the strike was the demand by mailmen that they be accorded a cost-of-living differential to make up for the higher cost of living in New York.

Postal workers' pay is legislated by Congress on a nationwide uniform scale - whenever that body finds time to do so after taking care of its own salary needs. It is obvious that what may be adequate for a man in Prairie du Chien is wholly inadequate for a man in the Bronx (where, it is said, deliverymen travel in pairs on welfare check days and some carry weapons to protect themselves against muggers).

But the present starting pay of \$3.60 an hour, rising to a munificent \$4.19 an hour after 22 years' service, is considered too little even in small-town America, let alone big city America, as the early spreading of the strike to a modest-sized city like Barberton, Ohio, attested.

To the basic issue of wages must be added other complaints, such as the rarity of merit raises, poor working conditions, the near impossibility of advancing in rank because most top Post Office jobs are political patronage plums. These are grievances not restricted to New York.

The strike is clearly illegal, of course - though the federal law banning it became academic when tens of thousands of workers across the country chose to defy it. The strikers clearly had no right to cause not just inconvenience but real hardship for tens of millions of other citizens, whatever their grievances.

Yet Congress could have made an effort to end the strike immediately after it was called by giving an honest promise to consider the demands and complaints as soon as it possibly could. Instead, it got its back up, which may have been understandable but was hardly conducive to lowering

emotional temperatures.

What should really be made illegal is the way Congress has been handling - or rather, mishandling - the postal service for, lo, these 180 years.

Congress was, before the strike, considering a bill that would raise postal workers' salaries by about 5.4 percent. The latter's demands, if granted, would amount to a 40 percent increase.

The first piece of business the lawmakers attended to in 1969 was to vote themselves a handsome pay increase of 42 percent. They have not yet been able to get off their duffs to do anything about the proposal to take the Post Office out of politics and turn it into a government-owned but privately run corporation which, says its proponents, could make it self-supporting by 1976. (The Post Office is currently racking up deficits of more than \$1 billion a year, even as postage costs mount and service deteriorates.)

Such a corporation would still be a monopoly, however, and there is no guarantee that it would be the cure to all that's wrong with the Post Office or that it would not have to increase postage rates well beyond what they are now.

Private parcel delivery agencies are permitted to compete with the Post Office, and they seem to be able to provide good service while making a profit. Why not throw all mail delivery, including first-class letters, open to private enterprise?

Whatever is eventually done, just about any kind of system would seem to be better than the kind we have now.

The High Cost Of Being Poor

It's expensive to be poor.

This is no play on words but is a capsule summary of a "profile of poverty" drawn by Margaret Nelson, consumer economics specialist at the University of Wisconsin.

The buying habits of middle- and upper-class Americans are influenced in part by convenience, she points out, while for poor people buying always means meeting just their immediate needs.

The poor have no chance to take advantage of seasonal or weekly sales because of the small income they have. Neither are they able to buy in quantity. They must buy in amounts they can afford that week, usually one item at a time.

The poor also have little control over where they buy because they have no baby sitter, no car, no taxi or bus money. They must buy close to home no matter what the cost.

Low-income families are further handicapped by lack of consumer know-how. They are especially vulnerable to door-to-door salesmen peddling things they don't need at inflated prices.

The average American consumer learns to buy good quality items at reasonable prices. Poor people frequently must buy shoddy merchandise because the low price - which is expensive in the long run - is all they can manage.

Poor families have no flexibility in the method of paying bills. If they can get credit, the cost is high. They have little choice in their source of loans because they are poor credit risks, so they pay both high interest rates and for long time periods.

Poverty is expensive in nonmonetary ways. Lower quality education usually plagues the poor, hindering their ability to improve themselves. Living conditions sap energy and ability to resist disease and overcome personal problems.

In short, the poor can't afford to be frugal and "poor" isn't always lazy - it may just be tired, ill and hopeless.

Next time you wonder why more people don't lift themselves out of poverty, think about these things.

UNEXCITING ECONOMICS

For some unexplained

reason, the word "exciting," when used to describe an idea or proposal, has come to be regarded as high form of praise. Tell any speaker or writer that you find his thoughts "exciting," and he will hardly notice that you didn't say that you consider his views enlightening, useful, or true - just exciting.

There is, of course, no reason to suppose that an exciting idea will necessarily be a good idea. A totally unexciting thought might just happen to be closer to the truth.

The unfortunate effect of an appetite for intellectual excitement is that it may leave little room for solid nourishment. Some purging is necessary before minds stuffed with ideas which are merely exciting can permit the entry of new ideas which are merely true.

You can see this in the changes in the prevailing style of economic thought during the past five years. The frustrations and disillusionments at national efforts, first to prevent and then to cure inflation, are providing a necessary but painful purge. We now see the development of a new style of thinking which might be called "unexciting economics."

It is in the process of displacing a set of ideas which were very exciting indeed - the "New Economics," which had its heyday in the mid-1960's. Although this was never a sharply defined set of doctrines, its general import was clear. It reflected a high degree of confidence that all the important economic relationships were at last understood, and that economic developments could be predicted and manipulated with fine precision.

The chief instrument of the New Economics was to be federal fiscal policy, whose impact on the economy could be calculated in advance and used to offset the trends arising from other sources. By this means the economy could be steered along a steadily rising trend line, avoiding both inflation and deflation. And, by inadvertence, the economy slipped temporarily to one side or the other, fiscal policy could be used to put it back on course with no delay worth worrying about.

What we have described is perhaps a caricature of the New Economics and some of its advocates and reservations, even at the time. But it is precisely because the reservations were not stressed in public discussion that the idea was so exciting to them.

It was more than exciting - it was exhilarating. Economists had apparently presented the nation with a new power for controlling its destiny. It is a great pity that this turned out not to be so.

One of the developments which undermined the New Economics was the increasing acceptance of the views of the monetarist school of economic thought. In oversimplified form, this is the belief that what controls the course of the economy is not fiscal policy but changes in the money supply.

We still have some economists who believe that fiscal policy alone is important and, at the other extreme, some who believe that monetary policy is all that counts. But most members of the profession now take the position that both fiscal and monetary policy must be taken into account. They take this view, not because the matter is really settled, but because it is the only safe position to assume until we know.

Most economist now concede that we do not fully understand the relationship between fiscal and monetary developments, and that we cannot predict the effects of either with any close precision. Thus caution, rather than self-assurance, must be the guiding principle in setting the economic policies of the country. We have not one, but

two, economic-policy levers to control, and we can't be very sure how the economy will respond to either.

This new consensus, like the New Economics which it seems to be replacing, is more in the nature of a set of attitudes than a set of doctrines. The central premise is that neither our knowledge of the economy nor our power to control it is as great as was thought just a few years ago. This revelation is the reverse of exciting - it is depressing and inhibiting. It is nevertheless a higher form of wisdom than the New Economics.

Of course it was events in the real world, rather than developments in the minds of economists, which most seriously damaged the prestige of the New Economics. When it was put to the test it turned out that neither fiscal or monetary policy, nor the two in concert, could end the inflation as quickly and painlessly as had been assumed. Economic forecasts, from highly regarded sources, have been more than usually wide of the mark in recent years. Several observers have commented that economists are showing a new inclination toward modesty, and that they have much to be modest about.

The new trend toward an unexciting economics is noticeable in the 1970 Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers. This contains numerous warnings of the limitations on our economic knowledge and their implications for national economic policy.

In its policy recommendations, the Council urges that we aim for a "modest" budget surplus, and a "moderate" degree of restraint on monetary expansion. One can hardly think of less exciting adjectives than "modest" and "moderate."

Fortunately the general population has never shared the bias in favor of ideas that have nothing to recommend them except that they are intellectually exciting. The public at large is likely to appraise proposals and performance on more earthly grounds. Support from this quarter gives us hope that the new unexciting economics may be the prevailing style of economic thinking and policy-making for some time to come.

Ten years ago a very exciting phrase was coined to characterize the decade then beginning. The decade was labeled in advance the "soaring sixties." And the sixties did soar, unfortunately into the upper reaches of inflation, and we have been trying desperately to bring the economy back to earth.

If we sense the public mood correctly, the desire now is for continued growth along a less spectacular path. We can do without soaring if we can have better-balanced and more sustainable growth. In short, we want a pattern of economic development that is less exciting but makes more sense.

And so we will conclude this column with our own small contribution to the fund of unexciting economic ideas. If one must have a cliché to describe the decade now beginning, let us call it, hopefully, the "sensible seventies."

Sensible decades, like sensible shoes, are not very glamorous or exciting, but they can be awfully comfortable. Moreover, you can move further and faster in them, and are less likely to trip.

Betcha Didn't Know...

The man still wears the pants in the typical family - if you don't believe it, look under his apron.

Mistletoe was the original go-ahead signal long before traffic lights were invented.

Life is what a man makes it, subject to government and his wife's regulations.

What Other Papers Say

Missouri's Loose System

We can only wonder how a so-called "independent" agent of the Missouri Department of Revenue, living in a mobile home at Poplar Bluff, was able to continue in business while allegedly failing to pay the amount of auto license fees and sales tax to which the state was due. If the facts presented so far are correct, then several hundred motorists and new-car purchasers will have to apply a second time for licenses and sales tax due on their automobile purchases.

The woman who operated this so-called "independent" business has tearfully told her story to state officials, declaring that she is unable to pay an estimated \$6,000 due the state.

It seems to us there are two very valid questions involved in this shocking case.

First, why does the state of Missouri permit anyone to set up shop to collect certain taxes due the state?

Secondly, why does the state operate such a loose system that virtually anyone who requests the proper forms is able to bilk the public and the state?

Recent disclosures about the loose operation of the State's Department of Revenue have been bad enough. Remember the Shirley Butters case which is still far from finished but which points to free-and-easy supervision by the state of license office grantees?

Last week's disclosure is perhaps the worst of all, not from the standpoint of money involved but from the view of loose operations within the department. We are hopeful that James Schaffner, only recently named director of the department, will be able to install sufficient safeguards in the present tax-collection system of the state to eliminate such disclosures as were made this week. At a time when the state needs every penny it can get to operate essential services, it is shameful that such loose tax collection methods and systems make it a certainty that not all of the state's fees and taxes will be collected.

-Dunklin Daily Democrat

The Legality Of Vietnam

Massachusetts Gov. Francis W. Sargent, a Republican, has courageously signed into law an extraordinary bill passed by the state legislature that challenges the legality of the Vietnam war. Specifically, the law enables Massachusetts servicemen to refuse combat duty unless there is a declaration of war by Congress, and it requires the state's attorney general to represent them in court. As a challenge by a state to presidential authority, it is believed to be without precedent.

Passage of the bill is by no means the first time the legality of the American involvement in Vietnam has been questioned, although it does this more directly than two other examples now before Congress - the effort to repeal the Tonkin Gulf resolution and Senator Goodell's resolution to withdraw American troops from Vietnam by December which includes a subsection that reasserts the responsibility of Congress to raise armies and declare war. The Massachusetts bill is a deliberate attempt to establish a Supreme Court test of the constitutionality of undeclared wars.

A test is worth seeking because the framers of the Constitution clearly intend to give the President power only to repel sudden attack, not to wage foreign wars. But the war in Vietnam is precisely the result of an unprecedented expansion of executive power, which President Johnson attempted to legitimize through the flimsy and deceptive device of the Tonkin Gulf resolution and which has never been tested in court.

Gov. Sargent might have prevented a Supreme Court test and any resulting embarrassment to the

Administration by vetoing the bill. Instead, to his credit, he praised the bill as "sincere" and said he would not stand in the way of its sponsors' quest for a court test. The law and similar measures now before the legislatures of Rhode Island, New York, California and Ohio present a strong challenge to the legality of the war. That challenge complements the widespread conviction that the war is immoral and both are powerful reasons for President Nixon to stick to his promises and liquidate the American intrusion in Vietnam.

- Post Dispatch

Local Phone Call Prices

The price of long-distance telephoning has been reduced twice in recent months. But the Bell System is asking state utility commissions in 13 states to let local rates rise.

This is an old contradiction in which telephone management and the Federal Communications Commission have pushed down prices for calls crossing states lines while intrastate prices have gone up with approval of state commissions. It is also a new fact of better engineering for the long lines while the local lines get inflationary costs without as much technological advance.

There is hope for a change which would bring reduced bills for local service. It would be a standard procedure for assigning operating costs between the local and long distance calls. This procedure would be set up by a board representing both federal and state regulators, if Congress accepts a bill now before a House subcommittee on interstate and foreign commerce. It has the support of state commissioners who have been struggling with telephone accounting for many years.

- Commercial Appeal

Break the Chains Postmaster General Winton M. Blount reports the chain letter craze is on again. This time, though, it is vicious. At least one set going around seeks to swindle the families of men who have died in the Vietnam War.

Common decency dictates that anyone taking part in such chain letter schemes cease immediately. Anyone receiving such a letter should take prompt action to break the chain.

But if decency is not enough persuasion, keep in mind the fact that chain letters are against the law. Participants in such frauds are subject to fines of \$1,000 or five years in prison, or both.

- Commercial Appeal

CONCERNING UNDERSERVING

A neighboring newspaper, the Nevada Daily Mail, recently published the following editorial:

"With each passing day we become more and more convinced the only way to get a large segment of the American population to go to work is to drastically reduce the poverty programs and doles that support them. There is no logical reason, we feel why business and industrial firms and their employees who work day by day for a livelihood should have their earnings taxed to the extent that sufficient federal and state funds are available to take care of the needs of several million Americans who do not choose to work."

"It is our feeling this condition will continue to exist and to expand until the federal and state governments drastically cut down on their doles and free food handouts and sensibly amend the rules and regulations which qualify hundreds of thousands for the relief rolls, food handouts and unemployment compensation who do not deserve it."

The only way, however, we can correct this situation that is taking money from our pockets is through legislation introduced by our legislators.

They will only do this through the guidance you provide them by your letters and personal conversation. On the state level contact State Senator Richard Webster and State Rep. Robert E. Young, both of Carthage. Nationally make your feelings known to Senator Stuart Symington, Senator Thomas Eagleton and Congressman Durward G. Hall by writing to them at Washington, D.C.

- Carthage Press

Disturbing Discussion

We were more than a little concerned at a weekend statement made by Missouri Attorney General John C. Danforth to the effect that the

ouster suit against Pemiscott County Sheriff Clyde Orton has been one of the three greatest accomplishments of his political career. The article, published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, was a recounting of Danforth's first year in office and a look at his own political future, particularly as it concerns a possible candidacy for the U.S. Senate later this year.

We cannot believe General Danforth was serious about the Orton suit being one of his greatest "accomplishments." For one thing, the Pemiscott County Sheriff, entitled to the same provisions of the Constitution as anyone else, is presumed innocent of the Attorney General's charges until proven otherwise. Sheriff Orton, himself, has declared that General Danforth is using the ouster suit as a means of furthering his political chances for unseating incumbent Sen. Stuart Symington. General Danforth will be hard-pressed to count the ouster suit as an "accomplishment" if his office fails to bring it about; a reversal of the suit could well prove to be a much greater disadvantage against the ambitious Republican state official.

We must also express more than a small amount of concern over General Danforth's willingness to discuss the case and its merits in the press before the question comes before the Supreme Court. While newspapers welcome statements from public officials on matters of the day, it does not enhance the reputation of the Attorney General's office when the Pemiscott case is viewed in public statements as the reasons why a officeholder is entitled to a higher office.

- Daily Dunclin Democrat

JUSTICE STRANGLING

The bizarre case of Joseph Franz Arbeiter is irrefutable evidence of the need for drastic changes in Missouri's Juvenile Code. As this 1957 law now functions it is a mockery of justice.

Arbeiter is a confessed killer. Twice he was found guilty by St. Louis juries of the December, 1963, butcher-knife slaying of Mrs. Nancy Zanone, 28-year-old housewife and the mother of two children.

Twice he was sentenced to prison terms, the first time for life on a first degree murder count and then for 40 years on a reduced charge of second-degree murder.

Yet today Joseph Arbeiter walks the streets a free man, his jail cell door opened by a legal technicality.

He was discharged from the state penitentiary at Jefferson City Monday after the Missouri Supreme Court ordered his release on the grounds that testimony of a St. Louis juvenile officer as to Arbeiter's confession of the fatal stabbing was inadmissible in his second trial in 1968.

If ever there was a miscarriage of the legal process this is it. Justice has been strangled by a loophole in the law, which will continue to victimize society until the statute is corrected.

Major reforms are needed in the state's Juvenile Code, along the lines proposed by St. Louis Circuit Attorney Brendan Ryan.

In suggesting a review of the law, Ryan said, "Perhaps

the age limit for juveniles should be changed or certain crimes should be exempted." Other states, he noted, have lower age limits.

"In the past," Ryan said, "juveniles accused of serious crimes almost always have been certified as adults. In order to protect the juvenile and society in such serious cases perhaps the treatment of juveniles as adults should begin as step one ... right after their arrest."

This makes sense. Lowering the age limit for juveniles to 14 instead of the present 16 and treating those charged with capital crimes as adults on arrest could speed the legal process and preclude convictions being overturned by technicalities.

Such reforms would not violate anyone's rights. There are adequate legal safeguards to assure fair trials. But if a juvenile is accused of a major crime he should be held responsible for his actions and tried as an adult defendant without first having to go through maneuvers which now can upset cases under protection of the Juvenile Code.

Joseph Arbeiter is free - not because he was declared innocent but because of the fact that he was only 15 at the time of the 1963 slaying. He boasted to police, "I'm only 15 years old. They can't do anything to me." Tragically, his prophecy has proven correct.

How many more Arbeiter cases will there be before something is done to protect society? Even now a 16-year-old being held by St. Louis juvenile authorities is connected with last Friday's murder of a Firmin Desloges Hospital nurse, Mrs. Lynda Schepers Walker, has been pointed out by one of three other suspects - all old enough to be tried as adults - as the one who did the actual shooting.

This nameless youngster is shielded by the anonymity of the Juvenile Code. When will this law be changed to provide an equal shield for the public?

-Globe-Democrat

Viewpoint: The Drive for Danforth

Republican forces are making an all-out effort in Missouri to get Attorney General John Danforth to seek the nomination for United States Senator. Apparently the nomination is his for the asking.

Should General Danforth accept the nomination, it would seem that no one in the GOP ranks would oppose him. But that is only the start of the 1970 campaign in Missouri.

Once General Danforth gets the nomination he would go against one of the strongest men in the Democratic party - Senior Senator Stuart Symington, a Democrat. Missouri's Senior Senator has made his imprint on Missouri and the nation.

Many Missourians recall years ago when a handsome man entered Missouri's political picture, seeking the then Attorney General J.E. (Buck) Taylor, seemed assured of the Democratic nomination. But Senator Symington, undismayed, visited all sections of this state and when the smoke had cleared away, Stuart Symington had won the nomination.

He has never been defeated since then. And we make this prediction - No one will defeat Missouri's Senior Senator in 1970. Symington has all of the background to serve Missourians well - and he does serve them well. His background in official appointments in Washington in the federal government has given him a broad understanding of the nation's needs.

Senator Symington always has attracted many Republican votes. There is no reason to think other than he will do so again in 1970. General Danforth is a fine young man. No one doubts that and no one doubts his family background.

This paper pointed out

some time ago that General Danforth holds his office today, not because he was an outstanding lawyer but because he ran against the weakest candidate the Democrats ever had for the office of Attorney General. We refer to one-term Norman Anderson.

GOP forces had hoped to run the General for Governor in 1972, but his residence in Missouri is not long enough to allow that. So GOP leaders, searching frantically for someone to oppose Senator Symington, believe the Attorney General is the man. His decision on the race will be interesting.

- The Stanberry, Mo., Headlight

The Green Blue Book

"Jim, we like it in GREEN." This is our message to Secretary of State James C. Kirkpatrick and his staff concerning the 1969-70 edition of the Official Manual of the State of Missouri, "for the people of Missouri a complete and factual reference book on the programs, personnel and purposes of their state government," as described by our favorite Irishman.

Heretofore, this volume was always known by its cover as "the Blue Book."

Content of the current edition is remarkably well-prepared with diversified information.

Preliminary to publication there were a few contrasting opinions about the propriety of changing the cover to green, a color hallmark of the Secretary. But that was before anyone saw the book. An editorial writer in Jefferson City termed the proposed change of hue as sophomoric - "whatever that is," comments Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Well, if no one else is going to take the time to brief the secretary this provides an opportunity for us to tell him not to be too disturbed about this adjective which really doesn't fit the cover change. If it did JCK might resent the meaning.

Let's first start off with the noun sophomore which Webster reports probably came from the Greek "sophos" wise plus "moros" dull, foolish and stupid. That could have a low blow Jim.

Now a bit about "sophomeric," defined as "given to quibbling; exhibiting a firm and often aggressive conviction of knowledge and wisdom and unaware of limitations and lack of maturity."

Mr. Secretary, it can't be you've changed that much since we were together at Missouri Press convention in Kansas City three weeks ago. The green cover of the state manual doesn't warrant the application of such acrid terminology by your Jefferson City newspaper. And begorra, all the Missouri Irish will agree the green color is beautiful to see. We agree.

However, it matters not whether the color is blue, red or green. What's between the covers reveals a substantial accomplishment of historical significance to the present generation and those to follow.

In the act of giving the Secretary of State an accolade we hesitated long enough to be sure the definition was apropos. But, drat these definitions. Accolade means "a ceremonial embrace and a kiss on both cheeks." I'm not going to do it, Jim. Be satisfied with a plain encomium, and you can look that one up yourself.

- Sedalia, Missouri, Democrat

(COLUMBUS) - Sometimes

one gets the impression that the weather is being run by a computer.

(Clyde Moore in Columbus Dispatch)

(COLUMBUS) - Overheated:

"She has just finished moulting after a wall to wall sunburn."

(Clyde Moore in Columbus Dispatch)



CABLE CARS in Switzerland are different from those in San Francisco. This aerial cableway takes the tourist from Saas-Fee to Spellboden/Valais.

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE OF LETTERS TESTAMENTARY GRANTED (Sec. 473.033, RSMO, as amended 1969).

STATE OF MISSOURI,)
IN THE PROBATE COURT OF)
SCOTT COUNTY, MISSOURI at)
Benton, Missouri)
in the estate of)
Callie Nabor, deceased,

State No. 3663)
To all persons interested in the)
estate of Callie Nabor, deceased:

On the 19th day of March, 1970, the last Will of Callie Nabor was admitted to probate and James L. Nabors was appointed the executor of the estate of Callie Nabor deceased, by the probate court of the circuit court this 9th day of April, 1970.

Witness my hand and the seal of the circuit court this 9th day of April, 1970.

Lynn F. Ingram
Circuit Clerk
(SEAL)
36-42-48-54

Notice of Special School tax levy election

In compliance with Section 164.021 R.S. 1969, notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of Scott County Re-organized School District No. 6, Scott and New Madrid Counties, Missouri that a special school tax levy election will be held on Tuesday, April 28th, 1970. 100% of said election will be open in said district from 6:00 a.m. in the forenoon until 7:00 p.m. in the afternoon of said day.

The voter in said election must be registered and shall cast their votes in the following Precincts:

Precinct 1, Precinct 1 residents, previously voting at the Police Station will vote at the Middle School, Tanner St.

Precinct 11, Precinct 11 residents, previously voting at the Ethel L. Cope School, will vote at the Airport School.

Precinct 11, Precinct 11 residents, previously voting at the Presley Chevrolet will vote at the Lee Hunter School, Baker's Lane.

Precinct 11, Precinct 11 residents, previously voting at the Lincoln Community Bldg. will vote at the Lincoln Community Bldg., 229 Westgate.

Precinct 11, Precinct 11 residents, previously voting at Sikeston Motor Co. will vote at the Sikeston Motor Co.

Precinct 11, Precinct 11 residents, previously voting at Lewis Furniture Store will vote at the Southwest Elementary School, W. Murray Lane.

Precinct 11, Precinct 11 residents, previously voting at the Amway will vote at the Matthews Elementary School, Elm Street.

Precinct 11, Precinct 11 residents, previously voting at the Southeast Elementary School, Abbie Road.

Other voting places outside of the City of Sikeston will be as follows:

Spring's Store, Salcedo, Missouri
Miner Town Hall, Miner, Missouri
City Hall, Morehouse, Missouri

Ward 11, Precinct 11 residents, Missouri, Morehouse.

Said election will be held for the following purpose:

To determine whether to levy \$5.50 on the one hundred thousand dollars assessed valuation in excess of the annual rate of \$4.00 for the coming one (1) year; the \$5.50 thereof to be levied for the Teacher's Fund, and a total levy of \$4.50, including the annual rate authorized by the Constitution.

Done by order of the Board of Education this 8th day of April, 1970.

Charles D. Matthews, Secretary

Board of Education
R-6 School District

Scott & New Madrid Counties, Missouri.

36-42-49

THE CITY OF SIKESTON, MISSOURI

Resolution

An resolution is Declaring the

need for the construction of 1½" inches of asphaltic pavement on 6" soil

and concrete curb and

sidewalks for the improvement; the

estimated cost and providing that

payment for all of the improvement

shall be made by special tax bill

levied and assessed against the

abutting property. It is resolved by

the Council of the City of Sikeston, Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1: That the Council of the

City of Sikeston, Missouri, deems it

desirable the construction of said

street necessary to the welfare and

improvement of the City of Sikeston,

SECTION 2: That the nature and

scope of the improvement shall

consist of furnishing all labor

and materials and transportation

for the completion of the improvement.

SECTION 3: That the estimated cost of the improvement is

\$5.00 per linear foot of abutting

property, to be charged against the

lots and tracts of land abutting the

improvement.

SECTION 4: That payment for all of the improvement

shall be made by special tax bills

evidencing special assessments against

the abutting property in the manner

specified by the statutes of the State

of Missouri and the ordinances of the

City of Sikeston, Missouri, because in

the opinion of the City Council the

General Revenue fund of the City of

Sikeston is not in a condition to

pay for the improvement therefrom to

the amount of \$5.00 per linear foot of

the abutting property.

SECTION 5: That any work performed on

the construction of the improvement

shall be in compliance with the

provisions of the prevailing wage laws

of the State of Missouri, such

prevailing wage rates having been

established by the Missouri State

Commission of Miss., SECTION

6: That any work performed on

the construction of the improvement

shall be made by special tax bills

evidencing special assessments against

the abutting property in the manner

specified by the statutes of the State

of Missouri and the ordinances of the

City of Sikeston, Missouri, because in

the opinion of the City Council the

General Revenue fund of the City of

Sikeston is not in a condition to

pay for the improvement therefrom to

the amount of \$5.00 per linear foot of

the abutting property.

SECTION 6: That any work performed on

the construction of the improvement

shall be in compliance with the

provisions of the prevailing wage laws

of the State of Missouri, such

prevailing wage rates having been

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City of Sikeston, Missouri, because in

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the amount of \$5.00 per linear foot of

the abutting property.

SECTION 9: That any work performed on

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the abutting property.

SECTION 10: That any work performed on

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of Missouri and the ordinances of the

City of Sikeston, Missouri, because in

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SECTION 11: That any work performed on

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City of Sikeston, Missouri, because in

the opinion of the City Council the

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Sikeston is not in a condition to

pay for the improvement therefrom to

the amount of \$5.00 per linear foot of

the abutting property.

SECTION 12: That any work performed on

Clay Hunter Chosen

C. of C. President

EAST PRAIRIE — Clay Hunter, manager of the Missouri Utilities Company was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce at the annual banquet Tuesday night.

Donald Hubbard was elected vice president and E. C. Aycock, treasurer. The new president appointed Claude Thomure as secretary. Hunter took over the office held by Ray Lewis.

Sam Huner, president of the Bank of New Madrid, spoke of the problems encountered by small communities in attracting industry.

Committees appointed membership: Lloyd Hogan, chairman, Hunt Welborn, H. L. Lewis and Mrs. LaWanda Douglas, committee members. Industrial Development committee: L. D. Davis,

chairman, R. B. Zimmerman and Bill Winchester; Agriculture: Lloyd Hall, chairman Sam Jones and Raymond Lewis; Homecoming committee: Robert Hunter, Chairman, Ray Lewis and L. B. Presson; Education: Ray Melton, chairman, Richard Reed and Miss Beaton Long; Community Betterment: Mrs. Carey Merchants: Ed Feltz, chairman, Johnson, chairman, Joe Watson E. C. Aycock, Edward Falkoff and Leonard Braden; and James Hodges; Publicity: Recreation: James Bruce, Jr., Joel Savell, chairman, Barney chairman, Travis Shelby, Jr., and Webster and Joe Webb.



letter from one of the taxpayers stating:

"Thank Goodness, I was getting tired of receiving those bills."

Even the county collector's choice of neckties has attracted nation-wide attention. One time a picture of Hurst, transmitted by the Associated Press, drew the attention of a woman in Minnesota.

She wrote:

"Dear Sir: I collect unusual neckties and sure would like to have the striped one you were wearing when this picture was taken."

"He said the tie was a gift and he could not pass it on to the woman."

The work load in the office has increased virtually every year since Hurst has been in office.

Now he sends about 50,000 statements annually to residents of Buchanan County. These have combined tax bills on them. Altogether, he and his staff prepare about 75,000 individual tax bills each year.

CLAY HUNTER was elected president of the East Prairie Chamber of Commerce at the annual Chamber dinner.

Randall Canada; Municipal Affairs: Glenn Huntington, chairman, Jones Hedge and David Brumley; Retail Betterment: Mrs. Carey Merchants: Ed Feltz, chairman, Johnson, chairman, Joe Watson E. C. Aycock, Edward Falkoff and Leonard Braden; and James Hodges; Publicity: Recreation: James Bruce, Jr., Joel Savell, chairman, Barney chairman, Travis Shelby, Jr., and Webster and Joe Webb.

Space Seminar

Openings for

Sophomores

CAPE GIRARDEAU

High school sophomores interested in space science now have an opportunity to compete for participation in a national Space Seminar July 12-18 at NASA's Kennedy Space Center, Fla.

Sixty young men, one from every state and 10 foreign countries, will be chosen for their outstanding school leadership, community service and science interests in a nationwide competition now underway.

Applications can be obtained from Cape Girardeau office of the Boy Scouts of America at 225 Broadway. The competition is open to all youths, not only Explorers, who will be finishing their sophomore year this spring.

Collector Hurst has a list of firsts to his credit.

His most recent was last fall when he loaned the county \$1,200, interest free, to pay the postage to mail tax bills. The county's postal fund was depleted and no more money would have been available until after Nov. 1. The tax bills were mailed as usual about the middle of October, thanks to Hurst's loan. The county repaid him in November.

Another first for Hurst took place in the early 1960s during the Korean war.

A man with two broken arms came to the collector's office at taxpaying time. He told Hurst: "I'd like to get my taxes by my picket to get the money."

Collector Hurst obliged by reaching into the man's pocket, withdrawing his billfold, and removing enough money to pay the taxes. Then he replaced the man's billfold in his pocket and was thanked by the taxpayer.

The word "balance" was Mr. Hurst's most important word each day. One day his accounts were \$37.44 out of balance at closing time. This was an unusual amount, the collector said, and he decided it must be a lost check.

He and his deputies launched a search. After some time had elapsed Hurst thought about the possibility a check may have dropped behind a built-in counter.

He obtained a yardstick, placed a bit of chewing gum on the end of it and used it to probe behind the counter. The missing check was found and the books were in balance again.

One of Hurst's secret weapons in attempting to collect overdue taxes formerly was stamping "Final Statement" on the sheet. This method was withdrawn when he received this

answering machine.

Highlights of the seminar will include boarding the 6½ million-pound Crawler Rocket Transporter for an inspection while in motion; a special briefing on the Apollo 14 mobile launcher; ascension of the launch umbilical tower; and entrance to the Apollo command and lunar module simulators.

O'Brian began sponsoring youth programs in 1958 after he visited Dr. Albert Schweitzer in Africa. He came away from that

stimulating trip with a desire to create something that would benefit youth. He founded the Hugh O'Brian Youth Foundation in 1962.

The Foundation that has since conducted seminars on a different subject each year. For example, last year the Hugh O'Brian Youth Foundation and Pepsi-Cola sponsored an oceanography seminar for Explorers at the University of Miami's Institute for Marine Sciences.

"The Foundation's purpose," explained Mr. O'Brian, "is to accent the positive; to pat the good boy on the back and let him know there is a reward for being a responsible member of the community. We do this by seeking out young men in their formative years and providing opportunities, through yearly seminars in a variety of fields, for their leadership abilities to emerge and develop and to motivate others when they return home."

A baby bird will eat its own weight in food every day.

COUNT ON US
FOR ALL YOUR AUTO SERVICE

RECEIVE THIS SEAL OF THE MOTION PICTURE CODE OF SELF-REGULATION.

ALL AGES ADMITTED

GP ALL AGES ADMITTED

RESTRICTED

R Under 17 requires accompanying Parent or Adult Guardian

X NO ONE UNDER 17 ADMITTED

(Age limit may vary in certain areas)

ALL G GP AND R FILMS

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TEMPORARILY CLOSED
For REMODELING

MALCO TWIN CINEMA 471-8420

CINEMA I
3RD BIG WEEK

Sat. Sun. Features 2:45-6:10

NOMINATED FOR 4 ACADEMY AWARDS

Bob & Carol
& Ted & Alice

NATALIE WOOD
ROBERT CULP

ELLIOTT GOULD
DYAN CANNON

RESTRICTED

CINEMA II

Sat. Sun. Features 2:15-4:15

6:15-8:15-10:15

Presenting The most

irreverent, irrelevant

Father & Son team

since the Frankensteins

Peter Sellers &

Ringo Starr in

"The Magic Christian"

TECHNICOLOR

Released by COMMONWEALTH UNITED

GP General Audience

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BODY SHOP
HIWAY 61 S. 471-3217

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Hatlo's They'll Do It Every Time

GLISSANDRA WHEELED AND
NEEDED HUSBAND GASPAYNE
UNTIL SHE GOT A BIG COLOR TV...



4-11

THEN HOWCUM SHE WATCHES THE SUDS OPERAS ON A LITTLE BLACK-AND-WHITE JOB?



4-11

I'M WALKIN' MRS. DUKE'S DOG FOR HER AN' I JUST STOPPED IN FOR A DRINK. I TALKED WITH HER A MINUTE, THEN I SAW WHAT YOU WOULDN'T LET ME HAVE A POOD LIKE THIS -- I'D THINK I WAS ALLERGIC TO 'EM, OR SOMETHIN'!

NO, IT'S YOUR ALLERGY TO A DOG AND BUCKET THAT BOthers ME...



WHY MOTHERS GET GRAY



EET EES A BEEG EVENT... MOCH CHEERING! BUT NOT EVERYONE HOPPY. SOME ARE SAD... VURRY UNHOPPY!

EED EES CLEARING... A GAME IS JUS' OVAHE! WE HAVE A WINNARE AND A LOSARE!



Brig Gen Harold I. Hayward
Commanding General,
U.S. Army Berlin Brigade,
U.S. Army Europe



LEPROSY is a disease that has historically made outcasts of its victims. The World Almanac notes that leprosy is one of the least infectious of communicable diseases. Fear of leprosy was stimulated by the unpleasant mutilations viewed in poorly treated cases. As no vital organs are affected, leprosy is not usually fatal until low resistance allows another disease to interact.

To Belt or Not

PRINTED PATTERN



by Dick Turner

CARNIVAL



by Anne Adams

One of the prettiest fashions to bloom in spring is this dress with a deep pleat cascading from neck to hemline. Wear it belted or free. Easy!

Printed Pattern 4605: NEW
Misses' Sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16,
18. Size 12 (bust 34) takes 2%
yards 39-inch.

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for
each pattern — add 25 cents
for each pattern for Air Mail
and Special Handling. Send
to Anne Adams, care of
THE DAILY STANDARD

458

Pattern Dept., 243 West 17th
St., New York, N. Y. 10011.
PRINT NAME, ADDRESS
WITH ZIP, SIZE and STYLE
NUMBER.

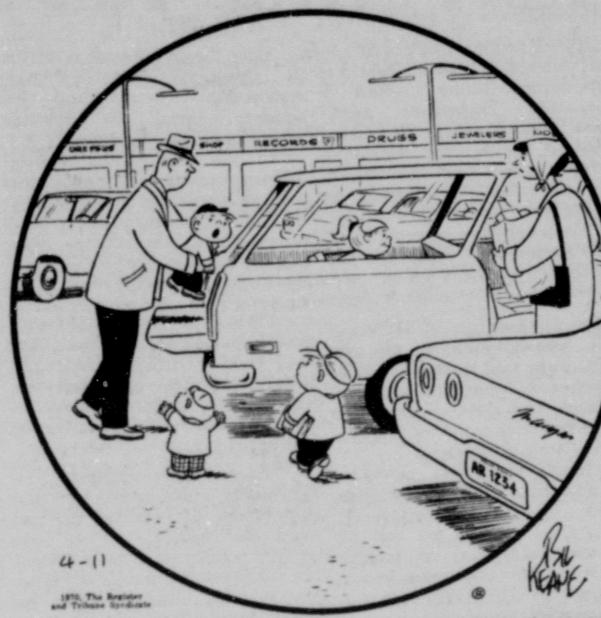
NEWS/NOW! SPRING-SUM-
MER Pattern Catalog. 111
styles, free pattern coupon. 50¢
INSTANT FASHION BOOK —
cut, fit, sew modern way. \$1.00

INSTANT FASHION BOOK —
wardrobe planning secrets,
flattery, accessory tips. \$1.00

"Jogging may be O.K. in the country, Doc, but in the city you gotta be a first-rate sprinter to stay healthy!"

THE FAMILY CIRCUS

By Bil Keane



4-11

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"Can we just RIDE PAST the ice cream store on the way home?"

SIDE GLANCES

by Gill Fox



4-11

"What do you mean, why didn't I take part in the conversation? I distinctly remember saying 'radical!'"



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Pro-Chinese Losing Viet North Inner Party Crisis

North Vietnam's all matters." Only "collective Communists appear to have just wisdom," he wrote, could avoid going through a political crisis "subjectivism," the sin Moscow over the party's leadership, and attributed to Nikita Khrushchev. The outcome can have important consequences which are meaning for all of Indochina.

The pro-Chinese element seems to be the loser and even to wrote.

Now 61, Le Duan was one of fails to submit. Le Duan, first Hô's earliest revolutionary secretary of the Laodong associates. He long served Hô as (workers) party, apparently is an expert on relations with now the strongest figure among foreign Communists. Early in the heirs of Ho Chi Minh, and the Soviet-Chinese quarrel Duan "first among equals" in the seemed to try to steer a middle course, but now he evidently is wholly with the Russians, from whom come economic and Hanoi and a decisive role, should military goods to sustain Hanoi Moscow choose one day to in its wars with South Vietnam, occupy it, in shaping the future Laos, Cambodia and the war-ridden Indochina.

The prospect thus is for more leverage for the Soviet Union in whom come economic and Hanoi and a decisive role, should military goods to sustain Hanoi

Moscow choose one day to in its wars with South Vietnam, occupy it, in shaping the future Laos, Cambodia and the war-ridden Indochina.

The Pravda treatment

suggests, at the least, that the pro-Chinese element in Hanoi now is effectively silenced. Le Duan's article, as excerpted by Pravda, goes directly from the discussion of sins in the party and the hints of reprisals to talk about world "socialism."

"Sharp, tense class war, developing now in all the world, demands the strengthening of demands, the strengthening of

divisiveness, the strengthening of unity in the Socialist camp and in the international Communist newspaper, treated an article by Le Duan published in Hanoi to mark the North Vietnamese party's 40th anniversary. Pravda reprinted

excerpts at great length and in a position reserved for the most important of political articles.

Hinting at a purge of demands, the strengthening of unity as the apple of its eye; our party has decided to guard and workers' movement on the unity as the apple of its eye; our basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism," said Le Duan. "Only in such a way can world revolutionary

fractionalism in the party the forces unite again in the struggle

heaviest crimes against the against imperialism."

That is the way Pravda would

view the matter itself, and it

man, however prominent his

qualities, cannot understand

everything, cannot know about



RAY EDMONDS, manager of the Charleston Production Credit Office, presents Jimmy Davis, president of the East Prairie Future Farmers of America Chapter with the sweepstakes trophy in the district FFA contest competition.

East Prairie FFA Wins District Trophy

EAST PRAIRIE — The East chapter was awarded the sweepstakes trophy after the completion of district FFA contests.

East Prairie beat perennial winner Farmington by two points.

Only a few points separated the top four teams.

The trophy is awarded each year to the FFA chapter in Southeast Missouri which does the best over all job in subdistrict and district contests. Thirty three chapters participated.

Areas in which the FFA boys

OBITUARIES

IRVIN D. SMITH

KENNEDY — Irvin D. Smith, 90, retired barber, and father of Mrs. George Hale Jr., Sikeston, died at 10:20 p.m. in Dunklin County Memorial Hospital.

Surviving are his wife, the daughter, one son, Joe Hale, W. inona; and three grandchildren.

The body is at the Lentz Funeral Home. Services tentatively are scheduled in the Lentz chapel Sunday afternoon. Burial will be in the cemetery.

Grandson of Bootheel Residents

Killed by Truck

TROY, Tenn. — William Riley, 16 months, was injured fatally at 3 p.m. Friday when struck by a truck.

He was born Nov. 29, 1968 at Union City, Tenn., a son of Mike and Lora Riley Alliger.

Survivors include his parents; a sister, Angela; maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William Vest Riley of New Madrid, Mo.; paternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Stowell Hobbs of Portageville, Mo., and great grandmother, Mrs. Celia Scott, New Madrid.

Services will be at 2 p.m. Sunday at the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church in New Madrid with the Rev. Fr. Wally Ellinger officiating.

Burial will be in Evergreen Cemetery in New Madrid with Richards Funeral Home of New Madrid in charge.

The body is at Cracraft-Miller Funeral Home in Jackson.

Services will be in the Presbyterian church Sunday at 2 p.m., with the Rev. Clarence Liang, and the Rev. Josephine H. Wagner, Sikeston, officiating.

Burial will be in the Patton Cemetery.

Pallbearers will be Drs. William and L. R. Seabaugh, both of Cape Girardeau; Paul Seabaugh, Bloomfield; William Watkins, Cape Girardeau; Martin Piepenbrok, Jackson, and Oren Hardin, St. Louis.

The conference is sponsored by the Area VII Camp Committee. The purpose of the Conference is to develop a relative and realistic approach to the multiple problems of the poor and present a reasonable and workable solution toward the eradication of these problems and their causes.

Those attending are Linda Seyer, Carlton Lewis, Lonnie Warf, Lonnie Simpson, Gilbert Martin, and Bob Blades.

Telephone solicitations, according to the Better Business Bureau, imply that business advertising in the magazine would be used in support of law enforcement in Missouri.

The publication was reported being promoted by Consolidated Publishing Company of Houston, Tex., and advertisers are directed to mail their checks to post office box numbers in Missouri, particularly in St. Louis and Kansas City.

These models are free while the limited supply lasts, so we suggest you phone for yours now. Again, we repeat, there is no cost and certainly no obligation. Call 334-4200 for information or Write Beltone Hearing Aid Center, 1901 Broadway, Cape Girardeau, Mo. 63701.

This is not true, the chief said.

The official publication or the Missouri Peace Officers Association is Law Enforcement magazine.

Just Call MALINDA

Sikeston Secretarial Serv.

471-8930 301 S. Main

JAMES LA MASTUS

NEW MADRID — James Henry LaMastus, 50, a carpenter, died Friday at Veteran's hospital in Poplar Bluff where he had been a patient one month.

He was born April 5, 1920, in New Madrid.

He was a World War II veteran.

Survivors include his mother, Mrs. Maude LaMastus, a patient in a Memphis hospital; two brothers, Thomas Orville LaMastus, St. Louis, and Durward LaMastus, Memphis, and three sisters, Mildred Farnhorst, St. Louis, Louise Akers, Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Gertrude Bilderback, Harvey, Ill.

Services will be at 4 p.m. Sunday in the Richards Funeral Home. Burial will be in Evergreen cemetery.

AUTIE SEABAUGH

PATTON — Autie Leo Seabaugh, 80, retired farmer, died today at 7 a.m. in Southeast Missouri hospital in Cape Girardeau.

He was born near Patton, July 19, 1889.

On May 6, 1911, he married Flossie Limbaugh. She survives.

Other survivors are three sons, Cecil Seabaugh, St. Louis; Woodrow Seabaugh, Santa Ana, Calif., and Daniel Seabaugh, Flora, Ill.; two sisters, Mrs. Ruben Schade, and Mrs. Dale Phillips, both of Cape Girardeau; two brothers, Dr. O. L. Seabaugh, Cape Girardeau, and Willibert E. Seabaugh, Bloomfield; 12 grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

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Just Call MALINDA

Sikeston Secretarial Serv.

471-8930 301 S. Main

Teachers Call Sanction Alert After Tax Loss

JEFFERSON CITY (AP) — Dale Eason, president of the Missouri State Teachers Association, telephoned his statewide "sanctions alert" concern about the revenue which could result in direct action if the special legislative session starting next Wednesday. "Already many of the legislators do not find the money to who worked and voted against the legislation are running in all directions to keep from being blamed for what will happen in the coming fiscal year as far as state services are concerned."

"What they do not realize is that I do not blame them. Had they been for proposition No. 1, it still would have been defeated. The people spoke Tuesday not on the merits of the legislation but against taxes."

"They also ratified the arguments proposed by the opponents, i.e. (1) we do not need the money; (2) we have increasing the amount of aid by the taxes on the books; (3) large amounts of money could be saved by further economy in government."

The governor, however, in a related development, told a St. Louis teachers' organization it would be up to the legislators who opposed the income tax bill to prove the validity of their position.

The St. Louis teachers' groups asked the governor to come up with an alternative means of raising revenue but the governor said there is none except "the sales tax which I oppose."

Hearnes said improved collections and further economizing would not produce as much money as required.

"However," he concluded, "the voters have accepted the three points listed above and it

now becomes the opportunity of the legislators who advanced those arguments to prove the validity of their position."

In its statement, the state teachers association said if the school foundation program is not fully financed, the result will be "chaos and deterioration of the public schools of this state."

Lynn Twitty said teachers are generally distressed about the situation.

"There seems to be some general unrest and uncertainty about the future," he said. "They are asking lots of questions about their contracts. If we don't get an increase in state money, we may lose some teachers."

Last year the legislature voted to put state aid to schools on a 50-50 basis eventually by the governor said this year's obligation will be met fully, but the failure of the income tax campaign, in the income tax campaign, would mean schools would get \$4 million less in state money than they got this year.

Nichols said the state teachers' organization which has about 50,000 members, or 98 per cent of Missouri's teachers, is not suggesting militant action.

But he predicted a shortage of funds would lead to a shortened school year and deterioration of the quality of education.

Firms Urged to Country Sale Shield Customer From 'Lemons'

KANSAS CITY (AP)

— Christopher Bond, assistant attorney general who directs the Consumer Protection Division, said he feels business should guarantee its customers a period of troublefree service on any new product.

Bond said consumers are registering increasing frustration with products that don't work or break down quickly.

"We all recognize that even with the high-quality control standards now employed in most manufacturing processes, occasionally a 'lemon' slips through," he said, "but we cannot expect the consumer who buys that 'lemon' to be silent about it."

His comments were part of a speech prepared for a meeting of the President's Club of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

"If a shiny new machine breaks down," he said, "the consumer does not want to be told that he should pay for the labor to fix it or that he has to do without the machine for several months while it is repaired. If the machine is a 'lemon,' it should be replaced with a defect free model."

"Today's consumer rightfully expects that when he purchases equipment produced by advanced American technology, the equipment will work. When it does not, he should not be the one to bear the loss."

Mitchell polled 269 votes to retain the office. His opponent, Steve Smece, received 177 votes.

Leon Brown, Willard Adams and W. C. Hillyard were elected to the Board of Aldermen. They will succeed Aaron Hendley, Leland Buttry and Tom Burns—none of the three sought re-election.

Brown was elected in Ward I. He polled 69 votes to 66 for Cecil Burch.

Adams was elected in Ward II with 88 votes to 50 votes for H. C. Newingham.

Hillyard was unopposed in Ward III and received 88 votes.

Eldra Carson defeated L. T. Ellis for the office of police judge. Carson received 247 votes and Ellis 206.

Bill Swader was unopposed for re-election as collector and polled 378 votes.

\$3.50 School Levy Approved

Felker Kills Water Snake

GRAY RIDGE — The Richland R-1 School Levy of \$3.50 was approved by a vote of 261 for to 176 against.

In the race for school board, James Kelley received 341 votes, Bob Blair, 279, Melvin Lane, 250 and Junior Peters, 117.

Felker was unopposed for re-election as collector and polled 378 votes.

USE THE DAILY STANDARD
CLASSIFIED ADS

COLOR TV BUYER!

ASK YOUR INDEPENDENT
TV SERVICEMAN WHICH COLOR TV IS BEST

(Also Ask Him Why)

ZENITH COLOR TV

AT
PALMER'S

SALES & SERVICE

One Arrest

CHARLESTON — Willie Warren, 71, Charleston, was arrested Wednesday morning on a charge of public intoxication, police reported.

Child Health

Sikeston subscribers of the Daily Standard not having received their paper by five p.m. can call the newspaper office at 471-1137 between five and six o'clock. Special delivery will be made after six.

THE DAILY STANDARD

Published Daily Except Sunday in Sikeston, Scott County Missouri

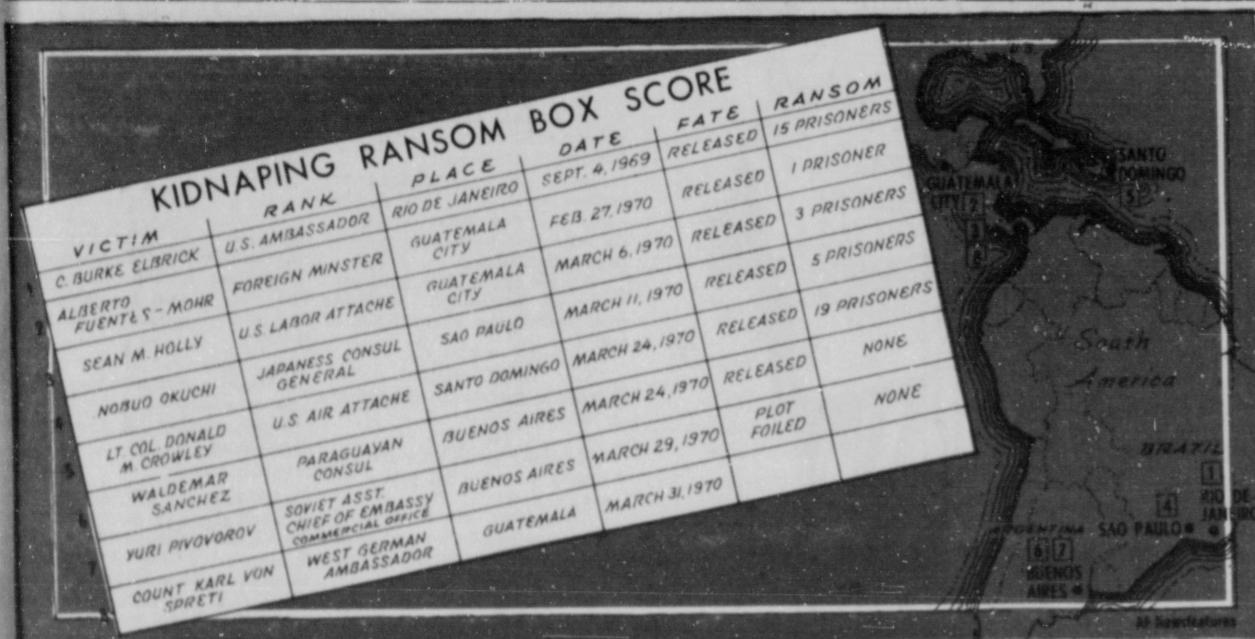
10¢ PER COPY

OUR 59TH YEAR

SIKESTON, SCOTT COUNTY, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1970

Jack Anderson says: taxpayers paying millions to memorialize convicted money smuggler; LBJ allowed stock manipulator talk him into immortalizing Hirshorn; the celebrated sharpie valued his paintings at 20 times their worth.

NUMBER 36



Kidnap Now Familiar Latin American Story

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS government agreed to turn an Shortly after C. Burke imprisoned leftist student over Elbrick, the United States to the Mexican Embassy for safe release by leftist kidnappers in exchange for 15 political prisoners last September, he said of political abductions:

"It's something you can expect to spread in the same way plane hijackings have spread."

The months since then have shown Elbrick knew exactly what he was talking about. Six diplomats have been kidnapped since then in Latin American countries. Three of the victims have been Americans, one Japanese, one Paraguayan, and one West German, who was the Guatemalan foreign minister kidnapped in his own country.

The recent rash of kidnappings was started in Rio De Janeiro Sept. 4, when four gunmen ambushed Elbrick's limousine and drove off with the 61-year-old ambassador in a station wagon. The kidnappers left behind a manifesto saying Elbrick was "the symbol of exploitation" and announced he would be executed if the government did not release 15 political prisoners within the next 48 hours.

The 15 prisoners were allowed safe passage to Mexico, where most said they would continue their travels to Cuba, and Elbrick was released.

Kidnappers struck again at the height of the Guatemalan presidential election campaign, when four young men with machine guns pulled Foreign Minister Alberto Fuentes-Mohr from his car on Feb. 27. The

government refused, saying one of those demanded was not in custody and the other did not want to be freed. The kidnappers charged that the missing prisoner was either dead or so badly tortured that the government could not free him, but they released the Paraguayan anyway, "for humanitarian reasons."

Police blame rightists for the attempted kidnapping of a Russian diplomat in Buenos Aires March 29. An alert police guard fired nine bullets into the fleeing escape car, preventing four men from abducting Yury Pivovarov, the 40-year-old assistant chief of the Soviet Embassy's commercial office.

March 31, kidnappers struck again in Guatemala, snatching West German ambassador Count Karl Von Spreti. Officials expected the kidnappers to demand the release of five members of the terrorist Rebel Armed Forces in exchange for Von Spreti's freedom. But the head of the diplomat was found April 5, a bullet wound in his head. That same day, four gunmen tried to kidnap U.S. consul Curtis Cutler in Porto Alegre, Brazil, but Cutler escaped after being shot in a wild street fight.

Some American diplomats in Latin America have said they feel the United States should publicize a policy of "no ransom" in order to stop the trend.

"It's high time we let the extreme know their political blackmail will not work and that we told our host governments there is to be no ransom," an American diplomat in La Paz,

Bolivia said recently. But another diplomat in Lima, Peru, said: "We'd probably lose a couple of guys dead and buried before we convinced anyone we really meant no more ransom."

Defying the demands of political kidnappers has more than a slight risk. In 1968, the U.S. ambassador to Guatemala, John Gordon Mein, was slain in a barrage of machine gun fire as he tried to flee from would-be

Mattingly II.

Political Talk Taboo for LBJ

WASHINGTON (AP) —

Tanned and relaxed, private citizen Lyndon B. Johnson chatted without rancor in reunions with those he had battled in the past — Democrats who fought him, Republicans who succeeded him, and reporters who asked him.

When asked his opinion on current controversies in the nation's capital, he resisted the temptation despite the fact he has made politics a consuming interest for 33 years.

The former president, winding up his first long trip to Washington this week since leaving the White House, apparently was settling into the role of elder statesman and came up.

Two Seriously Hurt in Crash

A traffic accident today at 2 a.m. on route Y, seven miles west of Hayti sent two to the Dunklin County Memorial hospital in Kennett, with serious injuries.

Ethel Mae Ford, 18, Kennett, passenger in a 1969 Pontiac, driven by Franklin Lewis, 24, of Hayti, received a possible fractured spine, internal injuries and face cuts.

The driver received a possible back injury and face cuts.

Lewis lost control when he attempted a left turn, left the road and struck an embankment, the patrol said.

Mrs. Mixon received face cuts and her husband received a broken right arm and face cuts.

Both were treated at the Blytheville air force base.

Edna Marie Seabaugh, 28, Jackson, was treated at Southeast Missouri hospital in Cape Girardeau for injuries to her teeth, received Friday at 10:50 p.m. on route KK, one-fourth mile west of Cape Girardeau.

Both were treated by a Sikeston physician.

The Selph girl did not see a John Deere tractor, driven by Edward Peak, because of improper lighting on the tractor

and ran into the rear of the patrol, the patrol said.

A practice driving lesson in a 1966 Comet, came to a halt Friday at 5 p.m., on highway 84, five miles west of Hayti.

Betty Mixon, 33, Hayti, was being instructed how to drive by her husband, George Mixon, 33.

Mrs. Mixon lost control when she attempted a left turn, left the road and struck an embankment, the patrol said.

Mrs. Mixon received face cuts and her husband received a broken right arm and face cuts.

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Ann Landers

Nine Poker Club Members Hosted By Same Four Offended Wives Again

Dear Ann Landers: You have repeatedly advised women to tell a fiance about a previous marriage, out-of-wedlock child or prison record. What about an abortion?

I'm going with a fine man who wants to marry me. He knows I'm not a virgin but he doesn't know I've had an abortion. I've already paid a big price for my mistake and I don't want to pay any more. My mother says I shouldn't tell him because it might spoil my chances. I think I should. Yes or no? — Bernadine.

Dear Bernadine: Tell him. If it spoils your chances figure it as part of "the price." This sort of information should not be withheld. Moreover, if you become pregnant after marriage your doctor will surely ask about your gynecological history. You can't fool him. The abortion will be part of your medical record and records are never 100 per cent secure.

Dear Ann Landers: My husband belongs to a poker club. There are nine members. All the men are married to women who seem to be in good health. Of the nine men, only four invited the club to their homes to play.

Speaking as a wife who has washed plenty of coffee cups, beer glasses, ashtrays, and made dozens of sandwiches, I resent the free-loaders. The club has been meeting every week for two years and some of us wives think we are getting raw deal. My husband says the four guys don't mind having the five to their homes so often. Why should they? Their wives do the work. What do you think should be done? — Too Often the Hostess

Dear Hostess: The time to have established the ground rules was when the club was formed. It is unfair that four members should repeatedly play host to five others. Your husband, or one of the other suckers, should suggest that each member take his turn as host — starting now.

Dear Ann Landers: Thelma, a woman I work with, bought a lovely knitted dress on a trip to Canada but her husband didn't like it on her. Thelma and I are the same size. She asked me if I would like the dress. I was overwhelmed by her thoughtfulness and said I'd certainly like to try it on and see if it fits.

The next day Thelma brought the dress, we went to the ladies lounge and I tried it on. It fit perfectly. I told her I was thrilled and thanked her. She then said, "You misunderstood, I didn't mean if as a gift. This dress cost me \$110. I will sell it to you for \$75." I had a hard time concealing my shock. I told her I had indeed misunderstood and that I could not afford the dress.

I've never sold a thing to a friend in my life. The idea offends me. Now Thelma looks the other way when we pass in the hall. This incident has made her uncomfortable, and I'll never feel the same about her. Am I wrong or is she? — One Friendship Loused Up

Dear One: This is not a matter of right or wrong, but rather a lash-up in communication. Thelma should have made it clear at the outset.

Dr. Berry's honorary memberships include Psi Chi, Pi Lambda Theta, and Kappa Delta Pi.

In addition to her teaching responsibilities, Dr. Berry serves on the Chancellor's Task Force on Extension and Continuing Education, the University Committee on Adult Education, the Long Range Planning Committee on Family and Youth, and the University System Committee on Continuing Education for Women.

Dr. Berry is active in such community organizations as the American Association of University Women, the Advisory

that she wanted to sell the dress. You, on the other hand, should have asked if she meant the dress as a gift instead of assuming so. It is untrue to offer to sell used apparel to friends. If a friend asks if you'd be willing to sell something, it's another matter.

Give in or lose him ... when a

Women's Page

The Daily Standard, Sikeston, Missouri

Page 3 April 11, 1970

Donna Koch, Women's Page Editor

Phone 471-1137

Women's Seminar On Education Wednesday

Dr. Jane Berry of the University of Missouri-Kansas City will speak about employment for women and will interpret material from her most recent publication, Permanent Part-Time Employment for Women during the Seminar on Continuing Education for Women Wednesday.

Dr. Berry is director of Continuing Education for Women at the University of Missouri-Kansas City, associate professor of Education, consultant to several federal projects, and lecturer on social change and women's roles. She holds degrees from the University of Minnesota, George Washington University and Columbia University.

She has served as lecturer at Wagner College and Hunter College in New York and as assistant placement director at George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Berry's recent publications are "Development of Permanent Part-Time Opportunities for Girls and Women," "Occupational Perspectives for Girls and Women," and "Counseling Girls and Women: Awareness-Analysis Action."

She is currently directing the following research programs and projects: Comprehensive Client Development for Work Incentive Enrollees, Missouri Valley Staff Development, Development of Permanent Part-Time Employment Opportunities for Girls and Women, and Self-Development of Teen Age Girls.

Her professional memberships include the American Psychological Association; the American Sociological Association; the American Personnel and Guidance Association, Chairman of the Section of Continuing Education for Women; the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors, Presidential appointee for the committee on Continuing Education for Women.

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Dr. Jane Berry

New Madrid

Community Calendar

MONDAY

Rotary Club meets 6:15 p.m.

Monday at Pauline's Cafe.

TUESDAY

Masonic Lodge meets 7:30 p.m. Monday at the Masonic temple.

THURSDAY

The seminar will be held in Radama Inn, Sikeston. Further information may be obtained from Mrs. Paul Lea or Mrs. Robert Scott, Sikeston, or from Mrs. Kathryn Kinnard, of the Delta Center, Portageville.

MONDAY

Libourn Civic Improvement Club meets 7:30 p.m. Monday with Mrs. Bill Ice, Mrs. Leonard Holifield will be a book review, Mrs. R. A. Leonberger is co-hostess.

TUESDAY

James Calhoun, East Prairie

Marion Black, Sikeston

Jesse L. Bell, Charleston

Lena Bradshaw, Sikeston

Genevieve Clegg, Charleston

Minnie Eskow, Sikeston

Doris DePrest, New Madrid

Dallas Bostick, Sikeston

Karen Wason, Sikeston

DETER MORIAL: Admitted:

Theima Tooms, Parma

Betty Horn, Essex

Sylvia Parker, Bloomfield

Alie Summers, Dexter

Released:

Theima Jeffress, Dexter

Nellie Morris, Bloomfield

Una Sampson, Puxico

May Reynolds, Dexter

THURSDAY

Presbyterian Women of the

Church meet at 7:30 p.m.

Thursday with Mrs. Dorothy Jones.

THURSDAY

Mother's Club of the

Immaculate Conception grade

school meets 8 p.m. Thursday at

the school.

Largest bell in the western

hemisphere is the Bourdon,

weighing 18 1/4 tons, in the

Rockefeller carillon, River-

side Church, New York.

MONDAY

Heritage House

Activities

TUESDAY

10 a.m. Class for

preparing commodity

foods.

TUESDAY

1 p.m. Cards and table

games.

WEDNESDAY

1 p.m. Arts and Crafts

and Roll-on embroidery.

THURSDAY

1:30 p.m. Ceramics

Class.

FRIDAY

10 a.m. Let's play pitch

(for experts and amateurs)

1 p.m. Sewing bee.

MONDAY

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1 p.m. Sewing bee.

MONDAY

10 a.m. Class for

The Old Man's Section



COOL PATROL—Soldiers of the 60th Infantry, 172d Infantry Brigade survey an area near Ft. Richardson, Alaska during a field training exercise. Equipped with special cold

weather equipment, members of the United States Army, Alaska learn every aspect of living and working in conditions where 40 degrees below zero is not exceptional.

Presidential Impetus Behind Special Program

Get 150-Day "Early Out" by Joining D. C. Police Force

WASHINGTON (ANF)—The armed forces have initiated a special worldwide recruiting program among enlisted personnel to strengthen by 1,200 men the District of Columbia Police Department (DCPD). Applicants are being sought for both police officer and civilian administrative positions.

Impetus for the police recruitment stems from a special Presidential request.

Under this special program, which in no way adds to or changes existing recruiting arrangements for other police agencies, the military will recruit applicants (both male and female) overseas and in the 50 states from Feb. 1 through June 30, 1970.

A special 150-day early release policy is authorized for applicants who are scheduled to complete their military obligation or term of service between Feb. 1 and Nov. 27, 1970, and who accept an appointment to DCPD as a probationary police officer or civilian employee.

The 150-day early release policy takes precedence over all obligations except those required by law (for example, completing a "pay-back" time of service for special civilian schooling received at Army expense while in service).

Personnel in a combat area for whom there "is a clearly overriding and critical need," and who cannot be

released from service by June 30, 1970, are not eligible for the 150-day early out. However, they do remain eligible for the existing Department of Defense Civilian Police Recruiting Program whereby a 90-day early release is possible.

Qualifications

Individuals 21 through 29 years of age can qualify for DCPD appointment if they:

- Weigh at least 140 pounds, are from 5-feet 7-inches to 6-feet 5-inches tall and have at least 20/60 vision (correctable to 20/20 with glasses).
- Can pass a U.S. Civil Service written exam.
- Have a high school diploma, equivalency certificate or a minimum of one

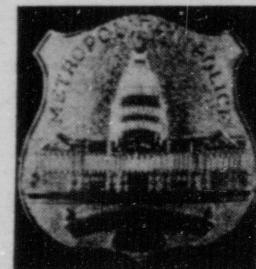
year of police experience in a city with a half-million or more population.

Individuals 20 years old who will reach 21 years of age by June 30, 1970, and who are otherwise qualified, are eligible for the program.

Overseas and U.S.-based applicants who are accepted by DCPD will be authorized 14 and 10 days time respectively between separation and reporting date.

The DCPD has altered its established procedures to facilitate acceptance of military recruits, whereby commanders are being permitted to interview, test, screen, administer physical exams and evaluate applicants.

\$8,000 Starting Salary



DCPD police officers receive a starting salary of \$8,000 per year. Merit advancement opportunities as well as retirement, medical and family benefits are all available.

Individuals interested in applying for a position with DCPD should contact their commanding officer.

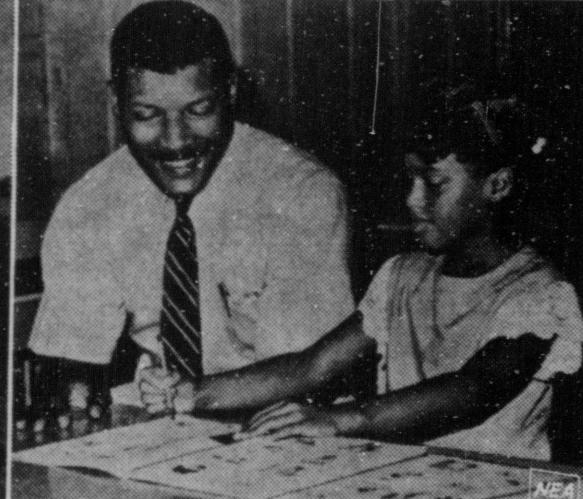
Learning Is Now Leroy's Game

By ROGER DOUGHTY
NEA Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO—(NEA)— Flying high over Texas one day, running low on fuel, Air Force jet pilot LeRoy Bolden, former All-American halfback at Michigan State and star of the 1953 Rose Bowl, peeked through the clouds and found himself looking at a whole lot of city, right where he had expected to find a whole lot of runway. So, he reversed direction.

"My goof," LeRoy conceded the other day, bounding up a flight of stairs in San Francisco's Raphael Weil Elementary School. "I ran out of fuel just as I reached the base, but I got the plane down O.K. I just got fouled up and went the wrong way."

Today, it's a rare thing to find LeRoy going in the wrong direction, although he still spends plenty of time at 30,000 feet. In his role as an educational psychologist and director of Project Learn Well for the Behavioral Research Laboratory of Palo Alto, Calif., he usually leaves the driving to the guys up front as he commutes from his California home to Texas, New York, Washington and a lot of other places.



FORMER RUNNING BACK LeRoy Bolden has switched positions. An All-American halfback at Michigan State in the early '50s, he now quarterbacks an educational project for children for the California-based Behavioral Research Laboratory.

"LeRoy," says a man who knows him well, "is something of a militant. What he's militant about are the deplorable educational standards so many disadvantaged kids—black and white—have shoved down their throats."

At 5-7½ and 163 pounds, Bolden was just a bit disadvantaged, at least where size was concerned, when he said goodbye to Flint, Michigan's Northern High School in the early '50s, but he became one of the most outstanding running backs in Big 10 history.

That's ancient history now and LeRoy prefers not to live in the past.

"I was lucky," he tells you, slipping quietly into a classroom to observe a teacher and a paraprofessional—a neighborhood mother-guide a class of third graders along the road to better reading. "So many

of these kids are caught in a cycle. They never get anywhere, despite ability. What I'm trying to do is reduce one link in the chain of failure probability for these kids and that is family disinterest."

It's Bolden's theory that too many administrations seal their schools off from parents. The end result, he feels, is apathy on the part of the parents and failure for the children.

"A teacher can knock himself out working with a kid all day," he reasons, "and all of that work can be destroyed in 10 minutes at home by apathetic parents."

Accordingly, Bolden has saved a big chunk of the action for the parents whose children are involved in Project Learn Well.

The project itself is a complete revamping of a school from top to bottom.

based on individual instruction, with each child working at his own pace," he explains. "The kids have home rooms, but they move around the building, going from room to room for different classes.

"The teachers specialize in one subject—reading or math or social studies—so they're not expected to know everything there is to know about 10 different things, then try to teach it to 30 different kids. That's the way it's done in most schools and it forces 300 areas of accountability on the teacher. And there's an ample supply of psychologically sophisticated material on hand."

Where the parents come in is by literally coming in.

Unlike many schools, where token PTAs fail to go out and get parents involved, Bolden's people seek to make the schools the focal

point of all activity in the community.

Thirty-six community representatives work at Raphael Weil, for example, aiding teachers in the paraprofessional program. A community teacher visits parents at home if they can't come in and a militant neighborhood organization has flexed so much muscle during the past few years that it is now totally running the school—deciding who will teach there and who won't, what will be taught and how—all with the blessing of the San Francisco Board of Education, which funded the program.

How's it going?

It's too early to tell, say officials at Weil, where the program has been under way only since September, but Bolden likes to point to what happened to one student he discovered in a sub-standard school in New York.

"The boy was in the third grade," Bolden smiles, "reading at a 2.8 level, which is just about right. After we changed things around, he shot up to an 11.4 level and developed a love of mythology. Under the conventional system, he probably would have been tabbed as a bad kid who wouldn't pay attention in class. He would have been too far ahead. He might even have been seen as an MR—mentally retarded."

Not all of Bolden's students respond as well as that boy and not all communities are interested enough to do something about their schools—as the people of the Raphael Weil district were.

But Bolden knows what to do when things go wrong.

"It's simple," he says. "I pray a lot."

Somebody up there seems to be listening.

AUTOMATIC SOFTENER CAN CORRECT THOSE HARD WATER BLUES

You don't have to tell a homemaker if her water is hard. She can tell by the ring in the bathtub, the film that forms on silverware when it's air-dried, the amount of detergent she needs to get her chores done, our corporations will not only earn nothing, but will incur huge and a dozen other ways.

But, says the Water Conditioning Foundation, her husband would get a real shock gets almost ten times as much as if he could look inside the water owner. It is difficult to see how pipes and see the buildup of it can get any more without scale. If this scale gets thick either destroying the solvency of enough, it can actually reduce our corporations or forcing the flow of water at the faucets.

Hard water also reduces the useful life of plumbed equipment due to scaly deposits, the Foundation notes.

More than 85 percent of the country has water that's hard enough to be a problem. The best way to solve it is with an automatic softener that conditions the water before it enters the piping system.

In the modern unit the water flows through a tank containing a chemical that removes minerals such as calcium and iron. As the chemical is saturated with the minerals, it's regenerated automatically. The unit is easy to install and requires almost no maintenance.

A booklet full of information on how to put more comfort, convenience and beauty into the home is available for 50 cents. Write to the Foundation at 1780 Maple Street, Northfield, Illinois 60093. Ask for "Quality Water at the Tap."

WHY ARE WE A DEFICIT NATION?

Why are the United States and the United Kingdom deficit advice on the impact of nations? They are not always prosperity on politics. Now the exporting enough even to pay 65-year-old, pipe-puffing for their imports. Why does this professor succeed? William condition exist? Because McChesney Martin, Jr., as government has indulged in too chairman of the Federal Reserve much spending and labor unions Board after having served for a have demanded pay scales which year as a presidential counsellor, make it impossible for our Burns' new post is one of the exporting companies to compete most sensitive jobs in with foreign manufactured government, and the switch is a goods.

The government and the financial community. labor unions have combined to The new chairman takes over price our goods out of the at the Federal Reserve's market. Neither Britain nor the tomb-like building on United States can compete with Constitution Ave. at a crucial goods offered in the world moment. His primary task is the markets from Germany, care and feeding of the business Switzerland, Italy and Japan boom now going into its tenth The British and we ourselves, year. He must help brake continue to sell in these markets inflation without triggering but not enough to pay for our another recession. This is a imports. Recently England congressional election year and announced a favorable balance of administration strategists want trade for the first quarter of this as few handicaps as possible for year, but the situation is still Republican candidates. marginal and could be reversed.

Stepping down from the helm of the nation's central banking system after nearly 19 years, the widely respected and nations? Partly because their conservative Martin sees governments are less inflation as a greater danger to extravagant, but mainly because the nation's security than Viet Nam. But some experts charge realizes that if they wish to hold that by its policies the Federal Reserve helped create economic keep the prices low enough to instability along with inflation, compete. Union leadership in tight credit and record high these three surplus countries has interest rates.

not forced wages beyond the Under its new chairman, the point that enables their Federal Reserve is expected to employers to sell enough goods in the foreign markets to pay for all the Germans, the Italians and the Swiss are Importing.

Any nation willing to pay the price of remaining competitive can be a surplus nation.

EXCESSIVE LABOR DEMANDS CAUSE INFLATION

During the first half of the sixties labor costs remained fairly steady. But beginning in 1965 the advance in labor costs of corporations averaged 3.8 percent per year. This accounts for the substantial rise in prices that took place during the past decade.

To show the predicament in which we find ourselves and the precarious condition of our \$200 billion budget for fiscal economy, we have only to note 1971 by slashes in government that labor costs per unit of spending rather than by production nearly doubled to an increased excise taxes and other annual rate of 6.7 percent during gimmicks. His position was that the first quarter of 1969. There the Federal Reserve could not can be little doubt that this has moderate stringent credit caused an acceleration in the rise restrictions unless the budget was "credibly" balanced.

On the other hand, during the first quarter of 1969, total corporate profits after taxes told the Senate Banking Committee holding hearings on of one percent above the fourth his nomination: "Under normal quarter of 1968. Manufacturers' circumstances - If we were living profits declined. It was only by under normal conditions - I reason of revaluing inventories would say that the time has upward to the extent of \$5.9 billion definitely come for some easing in credit conditions." By moving one of his closest

avoided.

Because of contracts already made, wages will continue to rise. In some cases wages will rise for at least one year, in others for two years, and for contracts recently signed, a full three years. This means that prices will have to rise further or many of the amount of detergent she needs to get her chores done, our corporations will not only earn nothing, but will incur huge and a dozen other ways.

But, says the Water deficit.

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been a member of the SSIC. The Nixon Administration

criticism was that of the did not escape criticism from the Senate in adding provisions to the Southern States Industrial

tax bill that would reduce the Council.

"While the revenues by \$1.6 billion in the Administration has called upon the U.S. Senate to practice

the U.S. Senate trying to play economy, it has recommended a

Santa Claus and loading up the welfare program with a tax bill with 'goodies' for guaranteed annual income that

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During 1969 the

Congress Charged With

Promoting Inflation

Nashville, Tenn. — A charge along, the Senate being the worst of fiscal irresponsibility was offender." leveled at the 91st Congress by Targets for SSIC criticism the Southern States Industrial included Senate action in voting Council, which said the actions to increase the appropriation for taken to increase government HEW and Labor by \$3.9 billion spending and cut taxes in a over the House - approved period of serious inflation were a figure; the 15% increase in Social "shameful spectacle."

Security payments voted by

"At a time when the both houses; and Federal pay restraint in spending, and billion approved by the Senate industry and labor had been Post Office and Civil Service

asked to hold the line on prices Committee.

and wages, Congress set an "Bigger Social Security example in profligacy," the SSIC benefits and fatter paychecks declared. "While the stability of have a great deal of political the nation was being threatened appeal," the SSIC said. "But the by inflation approaching crisis-harsh truth is that the recipients proportions and the highest of this Congressional largesse are order of statesmanship was worse off than they were before needed to cope with the because the additional dollars situation, it was politics as usual buy less and less. The same on Capitol Hill."

principle applies to the benefits

The SSIC, representing 3,000 in the form of tax reduction business and industrial firms and spread around so lavishly by headquartered in Nashville, Senators more interested in the Tennessee, said it is urging not ballot box than in the future of only its members but all citizens their country. If these Senators to get in touch with their U.S. were honest, they would tell Senators and Representatives their constituents that the tax while they are home between reductions will be more than sessions and demand substantial offset by the shrink in the value cuts in federal spending.

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During 1969 the

biggest demand for the

lectures no longer comes from

old ladies clubs but from the

more than 4,000 colleges and

universities. Because they have

lived so long on a TV diet, the

younger generation wants flesh

and blood. Many small colleges

believe that a generous

EDITORIALS

Symington on War

Sen. Stuart Symington, Missouri's distinguished statesman, has been known to become stubborn over issues he believes in strongly. But on the subject of the Vietnam War, Sen. Symington is undergoing an abrupt turn-of-face.

According to a St. Louis Post Dispatch series, Symington first began to have his hawkish principles dented when he discussed the war with an embittered jet pilot, who couldn't understand why the U.S. "is more interested in protecting casualties in North Vietnam" than in protecting his life.

The senator didn't have an answer to that soul-piercing question. He just didn't know anymore. Like a large segment of the American public, he thinks the war is turning into a quagmire of doubts and alienation.

To remedy the situation, the Senator is now trying to lift the veil of censorship covering U.S. military commitments overseas.

Because of the secrecy prevalent during our early political and military infiltration into Vietnam, many Americans still do not understand exactly how the United States got involved in a war which has cost the lives of 40,000 American men. Senator Symington is earnestly trying to make certain a mistake like Vietnam is not repeated.

Symington is now pressuring the Department of State to release the transcript of his closed hearing on Laos. Press reports have stated U.S. military operations in Laos have been stepped up, yet few Americans know just why our military is there.

President Nixon has said U.S. air and artillery operations in Laos are completely aimed at limiting North Vietnam infiltration along the Ho Chi Minh trail, which is in the southern panhandle of Laos. Yet American B-52s have been heavily bombing the Plain of Jars in northern Laos, which is several hundred miles from the Ho Chi Minh trail.

This is precisely why Symington is trying to open up U.S. involvement in Laos and other countries, such as Thailand and Taiwan, to the public. While hiding American activities in these countries, the administration allows unofficial leaks to the news media which cannot be verified.

The U.S. Air Force and Navy are bombing the Plain of Jars continuously, yet these American forces are attacking in Laos without a treaty and without congressional authority. President Nixon in November, said U.S. citizens should not be asked to support his Vietnam policy, which involves issues of war and peace, unless they know the truth about that policy. Yet secrecy still surrounds our commitments in Laos, Thailand and Taiwan. Therefore it is imperative that Symington win his battle to lift the censorship on Laos so Americans can learn from their government why American personnel are engaged in combat operations there.

'SHOCK TACTICS' IN SCHOOL TAX HIKES

Ohio educators have been accused of adopting "shock tactics" to force voters to approve more school taxes.

In its simplest form, the tactic involves forcing a local school board to grant immediate teacher pay raises which the system cannot afford. The taxpayers are then warned that the schools are in desperate financial trouble. If this fails to move them to vote for higher school taxes, the schools actually go broke and close down. No picket lines are needed.

This happened in Youngstown, Ohio, where in 1968 the school system closed its doors to 28,000 students when it ran out of money. After having defeated a tax levy six consecutive times, voters finally approved it.

The charge is true, says William E. Henry, director of

Information Services of the Ohio Education Association.

"Shock tactic... coercion... call it what you may, the simple truth is that closed schools bring tremendous pressure on taxpayers of the community to vote more money for school operation," he writes in Today's Education, official journal of the National Education Association.

He denies, however, that it is a plot by teachers to bankrupt the school districts. Rather it is because they are concerned about quality education.

Teachers are weary of "subsidizing" the schools by foregoing salary increases and by accepting larger classes and making do with out-of-date textbooks.

"Rather than mislead the public that teaching and learning can continue under such circumstances," says Henry, "today's teacher, backed by his professional associations, has taken stand. He has said, in effect, that he will not operate an inadequate program."

It is indeed a pity that reasoned presentations of a school's needs and dispassionate pleas for funds so often fail to impress the taxpayers. But while "shock tactics" have their uses, they also have their limitations. The public has a famous capacity for getting numb to shock.

Get to Issues Now In Postal Strike

New York City, because of its immense size and sheer concentration of humanity, is a magnifying glass on all the problems that beset America.

Whatever the complaint may be - from air pollution to housing to telephone service - it is 10 times worse in New York.

Thus it was appropriate that the first real strike in the history of the U.S. Post Office should have begun in New York, and it is not surprising that one of the factors precipitating the strike was the demand by mailmen that they be accorded a cost-of-living differential to make up for the higher cost of living in New York.

Postal workers' pay is legislated by Congress on a nationwide uniform scale - whenever that body finds time to do so after taking care of its own salary needs. It is obvious that what may be adequate for a man in Prairie du Chien is wholly inadequate for a man in the Bronx (where, it is said, deliverymen travel in pairs on welfare check days and some carry weapons to protect themselves against muggers).

But the present starting pay of \$3.60 an hour, rising to a munificent \$4.19 an hour after 22 years' service, is considered too little even in small-town America, let alone big city America, as the early spreading of the strike to a modest-sized city like Barberton, Ohio, attested.

To the basic issue of wages must be added other complaints, such as the rarity of merit raises, poor working conditions, the near impossibility of advancing in rank because most top Post Office jobs are political patronage plums. These are grievances not restricted to New York.

The strike is clearly illegal, of course - though the federal law banning it became academic when tens of thousands of workers across the country chose to defy it. The strikers clearly had no right to cause not just inconvenience but real hardship for tens of millions of other citizens, whatever their grievances.

Yet Congress could have made an effort to end the strike immediately after it was called by giving an honest promise to consider the demands and complaints as soon as it possibly could. Instead, it got its back up, which may have been understandable but was hardly conducive to lowering

emotional temperatures.

What should really be made illegal is the way Congress has been handling - or rather, mishandling - the postal service for, lo, these 180 years.

Congress was, before the strike, considering a bill that would raise postal workers' salaries by about 5.4 percent. The latter's demands, if granted, would amount to a 40 percent increase.

The first piece of business the lawmakers attended to in 1969 was to vote themselves a handsome pay increase of 42 percent. They have not yet been able to get off their duffs to do anything about the proposal to take the Post Office out of politics and turn it into a government-owned but privately run corporation which, says its proponents, could make it self-supporting by 1976. (The Post Office is currently racking up deficits of more than \$1 billion a year, even as postage costs mount and service deteriorates.)

Such a corporation would still be a monopoly, however, and there is no guarantee that it would be the cure to all that's wrong with the Post Office or that it would not have to increase postage rates well beyond what they are now.

Private parcel delivery agencies are permitted to compete with the Post Office, and they seem to be able to provide good service while making a profit. Why not throw all mail delivery, including first-class letters, open to private enterprise?

Whatever is eventually done, just about any kind of system would seem to be better than the kind we have now.

The High Cost Of Being Poor

It's expensive to be poor.

This is no play on words but is a capsule summary of a "profile of poverty" drawn by Margaret Nelson, consumer economics specialist at the University of Wisconsin.

The buying habits of middle- and upper-class Americans are influenced in part by convenience, she points out, while for poor people buying always means meeting just their immediate needs.

The poor have no chance to take advantage of seasonal or weekly sales because of the small income they have. Neither are they able to buy in quantity. They must buy in amounts they can afford that week, usually one item at a time.

The poor also have little control over where they buy because they have no baby sitter, no car, no taxi or bus money. They must buy close to home no matter what the cost.

Low-income families are further handicapped by lack of consumer know-how. They are especially vulnerable to door-to-door salesmen peddling things they don't need at inflated prices.

The average American consumer learns to buy good quality items at reasonable prices. Poor people frequently must buy shoddy merchandise because the low price - which is expensive in the long run - is all they can manage.

Poor families have no flexibility in the method of paying bills. If they can get credit, the cost is high. They have little choice in their source of loans because they are poor credit risks, so they pay both high interest rates and for long time periods.

Poverty is expensive in nonmonetary ways. Lower quality education usually plagues the poor, hindering their ability to improve themselves. Living conditions sap energy and ability to resist disease and overcome personal problems.

In short, the poor can't afford to be frugal and "poor" isn't always lazy - it may just be tired, ill and hopeless.

Next time you wonder why more people don't lift themselves out of poverty, think about these things.

UNEXCITING ECONOMICS
For some unexplained

reason, the word "exciting," when used to describe an idea or proposal, has come to be regarded as high form of praise. Tell any speaker or writer that you find his thoughts "exciting," and he will really glow. He will hardly notice that you didn't say that you consider his views enlightening, useful, or true - just exciting.

There is, of course, no reason to suppose that an exciting idea will necessarily be a good idea. A totally unexciting thought might just happen to be closer to the truth.

The unfortunate effect of an appetite for intellectual excitement is that it may leave little room for solid nourishment. Some purging is necessary before minds stuffed with ideas which are merely exciting can permit the entry of new ideas which are merely true.

You can see this in the changes in the prevailing style of economic thought during the past five years. The frustrations and disillusionments at national efforts, first to prevent and then to cure inflation, are providing a necessary but painful purge. We now see the development of a new style of thinking which might be called "unexciting economics."

It is in the process of displacing a set of ideas which were very exciting indeed - the "New Economics," which had its heyday in the mid-1960's. Although this was never a sharply defined set of doctrines, its general import was clear. It reflected a high degree of confidence that all the important economic relationships were at last understood, and that economic developments could be predicted and manipulated with fine precision.

The chief instrument of the New Economics was to be federal fiscal policy, whose impact on the economy could be calculated in advance and used to offset the trends arising from other sources. By this means the economy could be steered along a steadily rising trend line, avoiding both inflation and deflation. And if, by inadvertence, the economy slipped temporarily to one side or the other, fiscal policy could be used to put it back on course with no delay worth worrying about.

What we have described is perhaps a caricature of the New Economics and some of its advocates and reservations, even at the time. But it is precisely because the reservations were not stressed in public discussion that the idea was so exciting to them.

It was more than exciting - it was exhilarating. Economists had apparently presented the nation with a new power for controlling its destiny. It is a great pity that this turned out not to be so.

One of the developments which undermined the New Economics was the increasing acceptance of the views of the monetarist school of economic thought. In oversimplified form, this is the belief that what controls the course of the economy is not fiscal policy but changes in the money supply.

We still have some economists who believe that fiscal policy alone is important and, at the other extreme, some who believe that monetary policy is all that counts. But most members of the profession now take the position that both fiscal and monetary policy must be taken into account. They take this view, not because the matter is really settled, but because it is the only safe position to assume until we know.

Most economist now concede that we do not fully understand the relationship between fiscal and monetary developments, and that we cannot predict the effects of either with any close precision. Thus caution, rather than self-assurance, must be the guiding principle in setting the economic policies of the country. We have not one, but

two, economic-policy levers to control, and we can't be very sure how the economy will respond to either.

This new consensus, like the New Economics which it seems to be replacing, is more in the nature of a set of attitudes than a set of doctrines. The central premise is that neither our knowledge of the economy nor our power to control it is as great as was thought just a few years ago. This revelation is the reverse of exciting - it is depressing and inhibiting. It is nevertheless a higher form of wisdom than the New Economics.

Of course it was events in the real world, rather than developments in the minds of economists, which most seriously damaged the prestige of the New Economics. When it was put to the test it turned out that neither fiscal or monetary policy, nor the two in concert, could end the inflation as quickly and painlessly as had been assumed. Economic forecasts, from highly regarded sources, have been more than usually wide of the mark in recent years. Several observers have commented that economists are showing a new inclination toward modesty, and that they have much to be modest about.

The new trend toward an unexciting economics is noticeable in the 1970 Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisers. This contains numerous warnings of the limitations on our economic knowledge and their implications for national economic policy.

In its policy recommendations, the Council urges that we aim for a "modest" budget surplus, and a "moderate" degree of restraint on monetary expansion. One can hardly think of less exciting adjectives than "modest" and "moderate."

Fortunately the general population has never shared the bias in favor of ideas that have nothing to recommend them except that they are intellectually exciting. The public at large is likely to appraise proposals and performance on more earthy grounds. Support from this quarter gives us hope that the new unexciting economics may be the prevailing style of economic thinking and policy-making for some time to come.

Ten years ago a very exciting phrase was coined to characterize the decade then beginning. The decade was labeled in advance the "soaring sixties." And the sixties did soar, unfortunately into the upper reaches of inflation, and we have been trying desperately to bring the economy back to earth.

If we sense the public mood correctly, the desire now is for continued growth along a less spectacular path. We can do without soaring if we can have better-balanced and more sustainable growth. In short, we want a pattern of economic development that is less exciting but makes more sense.

And so we will conclude this column with our own small contribution to the fund of unexciting economic ideas. If one must have a cliché to describe the decade now beginning, let us call it, hopefully, the "sensible seventies."

Sensible decades, like sensible shoes, are not very glamorous or exciting, but they can be awfully comfortable. Moreover, you can move further and faster in them, and are less likely to trip.

Betcha Didn't Know...

The man still wears the pants in the typical family - if you don't believe it, look under his apron.

Mistletoe was the original go-ahead signal long before traffic lights were invented.

Life is what a man makes it, subject to government and his wife's regulations.

What Other Papers Say

Missouri's Loose System

We can only wonder how a so-called "independent" agent of the Missouri Department of Revenue, living in a mobile home at Poplar Bluff, was able to continue in business while allegedly failing to pay the amount of auto license fees and sales tax to which the state was due. If the facts presented so far are correct, then several hundred motorists and new-car purchasers will have to apply a second time for licenses and sales tax due on their automobile purchases.

The woman who operated this so-called "independent" business has tearfully told her story to state officials, declaring that she is unable to pay an estimated \$6,000 due the state.

It seems to us there are two very valid questions involved in this shocking case.

First, why does the state of Missouri permit anyone to set up shop to collect certain taxes due the state?

Secondly, why does the state operate such a loose system that virtually anyone who requests the proper forms is able to bilk the public and the state?

Recent disclosures about the loose operation of the State's Department of Revenue have been bad enough. Remember the Shirley Butters case which is still far from finished but which points to free-and-easy supervision by the state of license office grantees?

Last week's disclosure is perhaps the worst of all, not from the standpoint of money involved but from the view of loose operations within the department. We are hopeful that James Schaffner, only recently named director of the department, will be able to install sufficient safeguards in the present tax-collection system of the state to eliminate such disclosures as were made this week. At a time when the state needs every penny it can get to operate essential services, it is shameful that such loose tax collection methods and systems make it a certainty that not all of the state's fees and taxes will be collected.

-Dunklin Daily Democrat

The Legality Of Vietnam

Massachusetts Gov. Francis W. Sargent, a Republican, has courageously signed into law an extraordinary bill passed by the state legislature that challenges the legality of the Vietnam war. Specifically, the law enables Massachusetts servicemen to refuse combat duty unless there is a declaration of war by Congress, and it requires the state's attorney general to represent them in court. As a challenge by a state to presidential authority, it is believed to be without precedent.

Passage of the bill is by no means the first time the legality of the American involvement in Vietnam has been questioned, although it does this more directly than two other examples now before Congress - the effort to repeal the Tonkin Gulf resolution and Senator Goodell's resolution to withdraw American troops from Vietnam by December which includes a subsection that reasserts the responsibility of Congress to raise armies and declare war. The Massachusetts bill is a deliberate attempt to establish a Supreme Court test of the constitutionality of undeclared wars.

A test is worth seeking because the framers of the Constitution clearly intend to give the President power only to repel sudden attack, not to wage foreign wars. But the war in Vietnam is precisely the result of an unprecedented expansion of executive power, which President Johnson attempted to legitimize through the flimsy and deceptive device of the Tonkin Gulf resolution and which has never been tested in court.

Gov. Sargent might have prevented a Supreme Court test and any resulting embarrassment to the

Administration by vetoing the bill. Instead, to his credit, he praised the bill as "sincere" and said he would not stand in the way of its sponsors' quest for a court test. The law and similar measures now before the legislatures of Rhode Island, New York, California and Ohio present a strong challenge to the legality of the war. That challenge complements the widespread conviction that the war is immoral and both are powerful reasons for President Nixon to stick to his promises and liquidate the American intrusion in Vietnam.

- Post Dispatch

Local Phone Call Prices

The price of long-distance telephoning has been reduced twice in recent months. But the Bell System is asking state utility commissions in 13 states to let local rates rise.

This is an old contradiction in which telephone management and the Federal Communications Commission have pushed down prices for calls crossing state lines while intrastate prices have gone up with approval of state commissions. It is also a new fact of better engineering for the long lines while the local lines get inflationary costs without as much technological advance.

There is hope for a change which would bring reduced bills for local service. It would be a standard procedure for assigning operating costs between the local and long distance calls. This procedure would be set up by a board representing both federal and state regulators, if Congress accepts a bill now before a House subcommittee on interstate and foreign commerce. It has the support of state commissioners who have been struggling with telephone accounting for many years.

- Commercial Appeal

Break The Chains Postmaster General Winton M. Blount reports the chain letter craze is on again. This time, though, it is vicious. At least one set going around seeks to swindle the families of men who have died in the Vietnam War.

Common decency dictates that anyone taking part in such chain letter schemes cease immediately. Anyone receiving such a letter should take prompt action to break the chain.

But if decency is not enough persuasion, keep in mind the fact that chain letters are against the law. Participants in such frauds are subject to fines of \$1,000 or five years in prison, or both.

- Commercial Appeal

CONCERNING UNDERSERVING

A neighboring newspaper, the Nevada Daily Mail, recently published the following editorial:

"With each passing day we become more and more convinced the only way to get a large segment of the American population to go to work is to drastically reduce the poverty programs and doles that support them. There is no logical reason, we feel why business and industrial firms and their employees who work day by day for a livelihood should have their earnings taxed to the extent that sufficient federal and state funds are available to take care of the needs of several million Americans who do not choose to work."

"It is our feeling this condition will continue to exist and to expand until the federal and state governments drastically cut down on their doles and free food handouts and sensibly amend the rules and regulations which qualify hundreds of thousands for the relief rolls, food handouts and unemployment compensation who do not deserve it."

The only way, however, we can correct this situation that is taking money from our pockets is through legislation introduced by our legislators.

They will only do this through the guidance you provide them by your letters and personal conversation. On the state level contact State Senator Richard Webster and State Rep. Robert E. Young, both of Carthage. Nationally make your feelings known to Senator Stuart Symington, Senator Thomas Eagleton and Congressman Durward G. Hall by writing to them at Washington, D.C.

- Carthage Press

Disturbing Discussion

We were more than a little concerned at a weekend statement made by Missouri Attorney General John C. Danforth to the effect that the

ouster suit against Pemiscott County Sheriff Clyde Orton has been one of the three greatest accomplishments of his political career. The article, published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, was a recounting of Danforth's first year in office and a look at his own political future, particularly as it concerns a possible candidacy for the U.S. Senate later this year.

We cannot believe General Danforth was serious about the Orton suit being one of his greatest "accomplishments." For one thing, the Pemiscott County Sheriff, entitled to the same provisions of the Constitution as anyone else, is presumed innocent of the Attorney General's charges until proven otherwise. Sheriff Orton, himself, has declared that General Danforth is using the ouster suit as a means of furthering his political chances for unseating incumbent Sen. Stuart Symington. General Danforth will be hard-pressed to count the ouster suit as an "accomplishment" if his office fails to bring it about; a reversal of the suit could well prove to be a much greater disadvantage against the ambitious Republican state official.

Joseph Arbeiter is free - not because he was declared innocent but because of the fact that he was only 15 at the time of the 1963 slaying. He boasted to police, "I'm only 15 years old. They can't do anything to me." Tragically, his prophecy has proven correct.

How many more Arbeiter cases will there be before something is done to protect society? Even now a 16-year-old being held by St. Louis juvenile authorities is connected with last Friday's murder of a Firmin Desloge Hospital nurse, Mrs. Lynda Schepers Walker, has been pointed out by one of three other suspects - all old enough to be tried as adults - as the one who did the actual shooting.

This nameless youngster is shielded by the anonymity of the Juvenile Code. When will this law be changed to provide an equal shield for the public?

-Globe-Democrat

Viewpoint: The Drive for Danforth

Republican forces are making an all-out effort in Missouri to get Attorney General John Danforth to seek the nomination for United States Senator. Apparently the nomination is his for the asking.

Should General Danforth accept the nomination, it would seem that no one in the GOF ranks would oppose him. But that is only the start of the 1970 campaign in Missouri.

Once General Danforth gets the nomination he would go against one of the strongest men in the Democratic party - Senior Senator Stuart Symington, a Democrat. Missouri's Senior Senator has made his imprint on Missouri and the nation.

Many Missourians recall years ago when a handsome man entered Missouri's political picture, seeking the nomination for Senator. The then Attorney General J.E. (Buck) Taylor, seemed assured of the Democratic nomination. But Senator Symington, undismayed, visited all sections of this state and when the smoke had cleared away, Stuart Symington had won the nomination.

He has never been defeated since then. And we make this prediction - No one will defeat Missouri's Senior Senator in 1970. Symington has all of the background to serve Missouri well - and he does serve them well. His background in official appointments in Washington in the federal government has given him a broad understanding of the nation's needs.

Senator Symington always has attracted many Republican votes. There is no reason to think other than he will do so again in 1970. General Danforth is a fine young man. No one doubts that and no one doubts his family background.

This paper pointed out

the age limit for juveniles should be changed or certain crimes should be exempted." Other states, he noted, have lower age limits.

"In the past," Ryan said,

"juveniles accused of serious crimes almost always have been certified as adults. In order to protect the juvenile and society in such serious cases perhaps the treatment of juveniles as adults should begin as step one - right after their arrest."

This makes sense. Lowering the age limit for juveniles to 14 - instead of the present 16 - and treating those charged with capital crimes as adults on arrest could speed the legal process and preclude convictions being overturned by technicalities.

Such reforms would not violate anyone's rights. There are adequate legal safeguards to assure fair trials. But if a juvenile is accused of a major crime he should be held responsible for his actions and tried as an adult defendant without first having to go through maneuvers which now can upset cases under protection of the Juvenile Code.

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This paper pointed out

some time ago that General Danforth holds his office today, not because he was an outstanding lawyer but because he ran against the weakest candidate the Democrats ever had for the office of Attorney General. We refer to one-term Norman Anderson.

GOP forces had hoped to run the General for Governor in 1972, but his residence in Missouri is not long enough to allow that. So GOP leaders, searching frantically for someone to oppose Senator Symington, believe the Attorney General is the man. His decision on the race will be interesting.

- The Stanberry, Mo., Headlight

The Green Blue Book

"Jim, we like it in GREEN" This is our message to Secretary of State James C. Kirkpatrick and his staff concerning the 1969-70 edition of the Official Manual of the State of Missouri, "for the people of Missouri a complete and factual reference book on the programs, personnel and purposes of their state government," as described by our favorite Irishman.

Heretofore, this volume was always known by its cover as "the Blue Book."

Content of the current edition is remarkably well-prepared with diversified information.

Preliminary to publication there were a few contrasting opinions about the propriety of changing the cover to green, a color hallmark of the Secretary. But that was before anyone saw the book. An editorial writer in Jefferson City termed the proposed change of hue as sophomoric - "whatever that is," comments Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Well, if no one else is going to take the time to brief the secretary this provides an opportunity for us to tell him not to be too disturbed about this adjective which really doesn't fit the cover change. If it did JCK might resent the meaning.

Let's first start off with the noun sophomore which Webster reports probably came from the Greek "sophos" wise plus "moros" dull, foolish and stupid. That could have a low blow Jim.

Now a bit about "sophomoric," defined as "given to quibbling; exhibiting a firm and often aggressive conviction of knowledge and wisdom and unaware of limitations and lack of maturity."

Mr. Secretary, it can't be you've changed that much since we were together at Missouri Press convention in Kansas City three weeks ago. The green cover of the state manual doesn't warrant the application of such acrid terminology by your Jefferson City newspaper. And begorra, all the Missouri Irish will agree the green color is beautiful to see. We agree.

However, it matters not whether the color is blue, red or green. What's between the covers reveals a substantial accomplishment of historical significance to the present generation and those to follow.

In the act of giving the Secretary of State an accolade we hesitated long enough to be sure the definition was apropos. But, drat these definitions. Accolade means "a ceremonial embrace and a kiss on both cheeks." I'm not going to do it, Jim. Be satisfied with a plain encomium, and you can look that one up yourself.

- Sedalia, Missouri, Democrat

(COLUMBUS) - Sometimes one gets the impression that the weather is being run by a computer.

(Clyde Moore in Columbus Dispatch)

(COLUMBUS) - Overheard: "She has just finished moulting after a wall to wall sunburn."

(Clyde Moore in Columbus Dispatch)



CLASSIFIED RATES
 3 TIMES.....18¢ PER WORD
 6 TIMES.....33¢ PER WORD
 EACH CONSECUTIVE
 INSERTION, THEREAFTER 5¢
 PER WORD.

 MINIMUM: 3 INSERTIONS
 OR \$1.40
 (WHICHEVER IS GREATER)
 CLASSIFIED.....\$1.54 PER
 COLUMN
 INCH PER
 INSERTION
 CARD OF THANKS AD.....\$2.50
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 BLIND AD SERVICE.....\$1.50
 CHARGE.....\$1.50
 DEADLINE - 5:00 P.M. DAY
 BEFORE PUBLICATION

CHECK YOUR AD FIRST
 DAY OF PUBLICATION.
 NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR
 ERRORS AFTER FIRST
 DAY.

NUMBER 6084
 The State of Missouri to
 defendant: SHERLON BARKER.
 You are hereby notified that an action
 has been commenced against you in the
 Circuit Court of the County of
 Scott, State of Missouri, the object
 and general nature of which is an
 action for divorce.

The names of all the parties to
 said suit are stated above in the
 cause, and you are directed to the name and
 address of the attorney for plaintiff is
 Kenneth Dement, 310 W. North
 Street, Sikeston, Missouri, 63801.

You are further notified that
 unless you file an answer or other
 pleading within 30 days of service
 and defend against the aforesaid
 petition within 45 days after the
 14th day of April, 1970, judgment
 by default will be rendered against
 you.

It is ordered that a copy hereof be
 published according to law in the
 Daily Standard, a newspaper of
 general circulation published in the
 County of Scott, State of Missouri.

True copy from the Clerk.

Witness my hand and the seal of
 the circuit court this 9th day of
 April, 1970.

Lynn F. Ingram
 Court Clerk
 (SEAL)
 36-42-48-54

CABLE CARS in Switzerland are different from those in San Francisco. This aerial cableway takes the tourist from Saas-Fee to Spellboden/Valais.

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE OF LETTERS TESTAMENTARY GRANTED
 (Sec. 473.033, RSMO,
 as amended 1969).
 STATE OF MISSOURI,

COUNTY OF SCOTT
 IN THE PROBATE COURT OF
 SCOTT COUNTY, MISSOURI
 at the estate of
 Callie Nabors
 deceased.

State No. 3636
 To all persons interested in the
 estate of Callie Nabors, decedent:

On the 19th day of March, 1970, the last Will of Callie Nabors was admitted to probate and James L. Nabors was appointed the executor of the estate of Callie Nabors decedent by the probate court of Scott County, Missouri, on the 19th day of March, 1970. The business address of the executor is 321 West Main Street, Sikeston, Missouri, 63801, and his attorney is James R. Robison of Edwards and Robison whose business address is 300 West North Street, Sikeston, Missouri, and whose telephone number is 471-5834.

All creditors of said decedent are notified to file claims in court within six months from the date of this notice or be forever barred.

All persons interested are notified that the court, creditors and as prov. by law, will determine the persons to be the successors in interest to the personal and real property of the decedent and of the extent and character of their interests therein.

Date of first publication is March 31, 1970.

Almaretha Huber, Clerk
 Probate Court of Scott County,
 Missouri

To be published in the Daily
 Sikeston Standard
 18-24-36

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF SCOTT COUNTY, MISSOURI
 ESTATE NUMBER 36351
 STATE OF MISSOURI!

County of Scott
 NOTICE OF HEARING ON
 PETITION TO SELL REAL PROPERTY
 NOTE TO ALL PERSONS
 INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE OF
 ISIAH DUNN, JR., DECEASED,
 Robert Hodge Decker,
 Administrator.

Dated: March 24th, A.D. 1970
 I, hereby, notified that
 there has been filed in this Court a
 verified petition for an order to sell
 the following described real property
 situate in the County of Scott and
 State of Missouri:

Block 15 in Lot Fifteen(15) in Block
 Four (4) of Sunset Second Addition
 to the City of Sikeston, Scott
 County, Missouri, according to the
 Official Plat of said Addition
 the description of said County and
 recorded in Plat Book No. 6 at
 Page No. 23 thereof.

for the payment of claims
 allowed against the estate and
 expenses of administration, including
 costs.

Said matter will be heard on
 Wednesday, April 29th A.D. 1970 at
 10:00 o'clock A.M. in the Court
 Room of the Probate Court in the Court
 House in the City of Benton, Scott
 county, Missouri.

Almaretha Huber
 Clerk of Probate
 (SEAL)
 24-30-36-42

STATE OF MISSOURI
 COUNTY OF SCOTT
 IN THE PROBATE COURT OF
 SCOTT COUNTY, MISSOURI

IN THE ESTATE OF
 MARGARET A. DUNN,
 deceased.

ESTATE NO. 3564
 NOTICE OF FILING OF
 FINAL SETTLEMENT AND
 PETITION FOR DISTRIBUTION
 OF ESTATE IN THE STATE OF
 MARGARET A. DUNN, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that a final
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 distribution of the personal property
 of the estate of Margaret A. Dunn,
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TELEVISION PROGRAM

KFVS	WPSD	WSIL
T Channel 12 E Cape Girardeau	Channel 6 Paducah	Channel 3 Harrisburg

SATURDAY EVENING PROGRAMS

5 00 The Flintstones-Color 30 The Scaredom News-Color 45 20 Watching the Weather	00 Wilburn Bros. Show 30 Huntley-Brinkley	30 Championship Wrestling (C)
6 00 CBS Sat. Evening News 10 The Jackie Gleason Show	00 Porter Wagner Show 30 Andy Williams Show	30 Let's Make A Deal
7 30 My Three Sons-Color	30 Adam 12	30 Newlywed Game 30 Lawrence Welk
8 30 Green Acres-Color 30 Petticoat Junction	00 Sat. Movie "Shenandoah" James Stewart - Glenn Corbett	30 Lennon Sisters
9 30 Mannix-Color		1:30 Bill Anderson

10 00 The Saturday Night News 20 The Spin-Off-Color 25 The Show of the Week (Catherine of Aragon)	00 News Picture - c 30 Weekend at the Movies "Wild Seven" Michael Parks - Celia Keay	00 CBS News (C) 30 Sat. Movie News "Saturday Night Movie" 30 Holiday for Lovers
11		
12 25 Invitation for Tomorrow		00 Sign Off

SUNDAY PROGRAMS

6 00 The Christophers- The Big Picture		
7 00 Revival Fires- Herald of Truth	00 Faith for Today - c 30 Gospel Singing Jubilee	30 The Story
8 30 Tom & Jerry-Color Batman-Color CBS	30 Paducah Devotion	30 Oral (nonsexual) 30 Dudley Do-Right
9 00 Living With My Pet- 30 Look Up & Live CBS	30 Hamilton Bros. Quartet 30 Herald of Truth - c	00 Fantastic Voyage 30 Spiderman (C)
10 30 Camera Three-Color The Answer	00 This Is The Life 30 The Answer - c	00 Bullwinkle 30 Discovery

11 00 This Is The Life- 30 Face the Nation	00 Poetry - c 30 File 6	00 This Is The Life (C) 30 Univ. Of Mich (C)
12 00 NHL Stanley Cup	1:00 Weekend at the Movies "Tanny & the Doctor" Sandra Dee	00 Directions (C) 30 Issues & Answers 55 NBA Basketball (C)
1		
2		
3 00 Masters Gold Tournament	30 Religious Special	1:00 Am Soortsman

4 00 Amateur Hour-Color	00 Experiment in TV	00 The Alabama 500
5 00 Sun. Afternoon News- The Scaredom News- 20 Watching the Weather 30 CBS News-Color CBS	00 Frank McGee Report GE College Panel -	00 Ozarkland Jamboree 30 Nashville Mustang
6 00 Law & Order-Color 30 Charlie Brown - All-Stars	00 Wild Kingdom - 30 Walt Disney -	00 Coateau-Squid
7 00 The Ed Sullivan Show -	30 Bill Cosby Show	00 FBI (C)
8 00 The Glim Lampkin- Goodtime Hour -	00 Bonanza	00 Sun Night Movie Scared Stiff

9 00 Mission Impossible	00 The Bold Ones	15 Weekend News
10 00 CBS Sun. Night News- 15 Sun. Night News & We 30 The Merv Griffin Show	00 News Picture - c 15 Weekend at the Movies "Lead-A Dog"	00 Weekend News (C) 30 Sun Late Movie- Blood on the Arrow
11		
12 00 The Living Room		00 Sign Off

MONDAY MORNING PROGRAMS

6 00 Sunrise Semester- Channel 12 Breakfast Gospel Train-Color	7:30 AM	7:30 AM
7 00 CBS Morning News-Color Channel 12 Breakfast	7:30 AM	7:30 AM
8 00 Roger Ebert - a Nancy Dickerson Concentration -	7:30 AM	7:30 AM
9 00 The Lucy Show-CBS 30 The Beverly Hillbillies	7:30 AM	7:30 AM
10 00 The Andy Griffith 10 Love of Life-Color	7:30 AM	7:30 AM
11 00 Where the Heart Is- 30 The Guiding Light-Color 30 Search for Tomorrow	7:30 AM	7:30 AM
12 00 The Fair Picture- The Monday News- 30 The World Turns-	7:30 AM	7:30 AM
1 00 Love Many Splend Thing 30 The Guiding Light-Color	7:30 AM	7:30 AM
2 00 The Secret Storm-Color 30 The Edge of Night-Color	7:30 AM	7:30 AM
3 00 Gomer Pyle USMC-Color 30 Magic Castle Cartoon	7:30 AM	7:30 AM
4 00 The Mike Douglas Show	7:30 AM	7:30 AM

QUICK QUIZ

Q—What is the average cost of educating one student for one year in American public schools?

A—About \$569.

Q—What is the only work that has been translated into more languages than the writings of Shakespeare?

A—The Bible.

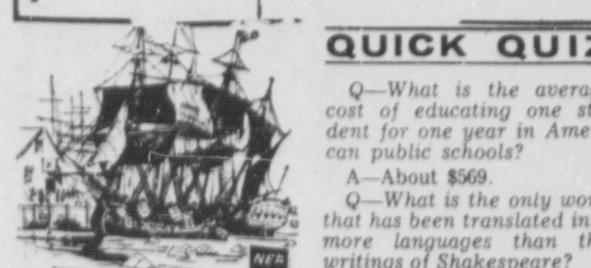
Q—What major desert of the Middle East is now irrigated and used for farming?

A—The Negev, the triangular southern half of Israel.

Q—When were the first vessels entirely of glass produced?

A—About 1500 B.C. in Egypt and Mesopotamia.

From *EW* 1970



Clay Hunter Chosen

C. of C. President

EAST PRAIRIE — Clay Hunter, manager of the Missouri Utility Company was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce at the annual banquet Tuesday night.

Donald Hubbard was elected vice president and E. C. Aycock, treasurer. The new president appointed Claude Thourme as secretary. Hunter took over the office held by Ray Lewis.

Sam Hunter, president of the Bank of New Madrid, spoke of the problems encountered by small communities in attracting industry.

Committees appointed membership: Lloyd Hogan, chairman, Hunt Welborn, H. L. Lewis and Mrs. LaWanda Douglas, committee members. Industrial Development committee: L. D. Davis, chairman, R. B. Zimmer and Bill Winchester; Agriculture: Lloyd Hall, chairman Sam Jones and Raymond Lewis; Homecoming committee: Robert Hunter, Chairman Ray Lewis and L. B. Presson; Education: Ray Melton, chairman, Richard Reed and Miss Beaton Long; Community Betterment: Mrs. Carey Johnson, chairman, Joe Watson and Leonard Braden; and James Hodges; Publicity: Recreation: James Bruce, Jr.; Joel Savell, chairman, Barney chairman, Travis Shelby, Jr., and Webster and Joe Webb.



CLAY HUNTER was elected president of the East Prairie Chamber of Commerce at the annual Chamber dinner.

letter from one of the taxpayers stating:

"Thank Goodness, I was getting tired of receiving those bills."

Even the county collector's choice of neckties has attracted nation-wide attention. One time a picture of Hurst, transmitted by the Associated Press, drew the attention of a woman in Minnesota.

She wrote:

"Dear Sir: I collect unusual neckties and sure would like to have the striped one you were wearing when this picture was taken."

He said the tie was a gift and he could not pass it on to the woman.

The work load in the office has increased virtually every year since Hurst has been in office.

Now he sends about 30,000 statements annually to residents of Buchanan County. These have combined tax bills on them. Altogether, he and his staff prepare about 75,000 individual tax bills each year.

Space Seminar

Openings for

Sophomores

CAPE GIRARDEAU

High school sophomores interested in space science now have an opportunity to compete for participation in a national Space Seminar July 12-18 at NASA's Kennedy Space Center, Fla.

Sixty young men, one from every state and 10 foreign countries, will be chosen for their outstanding school leadership, community service and science interests in a nationwide competition now underway.

Applications can be obtained from Cape Girardeau office of the Boy Scouts of America at 225 Broadway. The competition is open to all youths, not only Explorers, who will be winning their sophomore year this spring.

The seminar is being sponsored by Pepsi-Cola Company, and the Hugh O'Brian Youth Foundation in cooperation with the exploring division of the Boy Scouts of America and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at the John F. Kennedy Space Center.

Explorers are members of the high school action program of the BSA.

Judging will be on a local and national basis by volunteer Exploring leaders. The winners will be flown to Cape Kennedy for week-long, 14-hour daily seminars dealing with every phase of the space program.

NASA officials will be on hand to conduct the seminar and for informal discussions.

The word "balance" was Mr. Hurst's most important word each day at the collector's office was there when he first assumed office. It reads: "Open 9 a.m., close 4:30 p.m." Hurst has opened the office a little before 8 a.m., every working day in the last 25 years.

He and his deputies launched a search. After some time had elapsed Hurst thought about the possibility a check may have dropped behind a built-in counter. He obtained a yardstick, placed a bit of chewing gum on the end of it and used it to probe behind the counter. The missing check was found and the books were in balance again.

One of Hurst's secret weapons in attempting to collect overdue taxes formerly was stamping "Final Statement" on the sheet. This method was withdrawn when he received this

"We already have one collector. Why do we need another one?"

A painted sign above the pay window at the collector's court house office was there when he first assumed office. It reads: "Open 9 a.m., close 4:30 p.m." Hurst has opened the office a little before 8 a.m., every working day in the last 25 years.

"I never did get around to changing that sign," he

said.

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MOVIE RATINGS
FOR PARENTS AND
YOUNG PEOPLE

The objectives of the ratings is to inform parents about the suitability of movie content for viewing by their children.

G ALL AGES ADMITTED
General Audiences

GP ALL AGES ADMITTED
Parental Guidance Suggested

R RESTRICTED
Under 17 requires accompanying Parent or Adult Guardian

X NO ONE UNDER 17 ADMITTED
(Age limit may vary in certain areas)

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3

